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Pearl Street

CHICAGO  
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1st St. and

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MARCH 25, 1899.

No. 1

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN.

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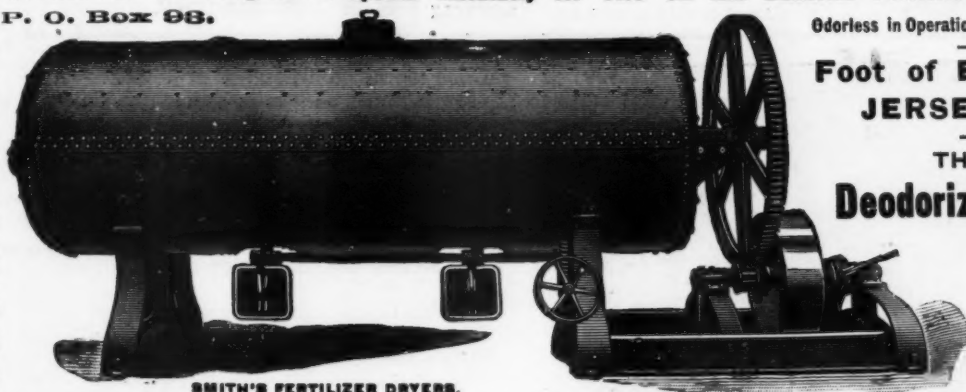
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SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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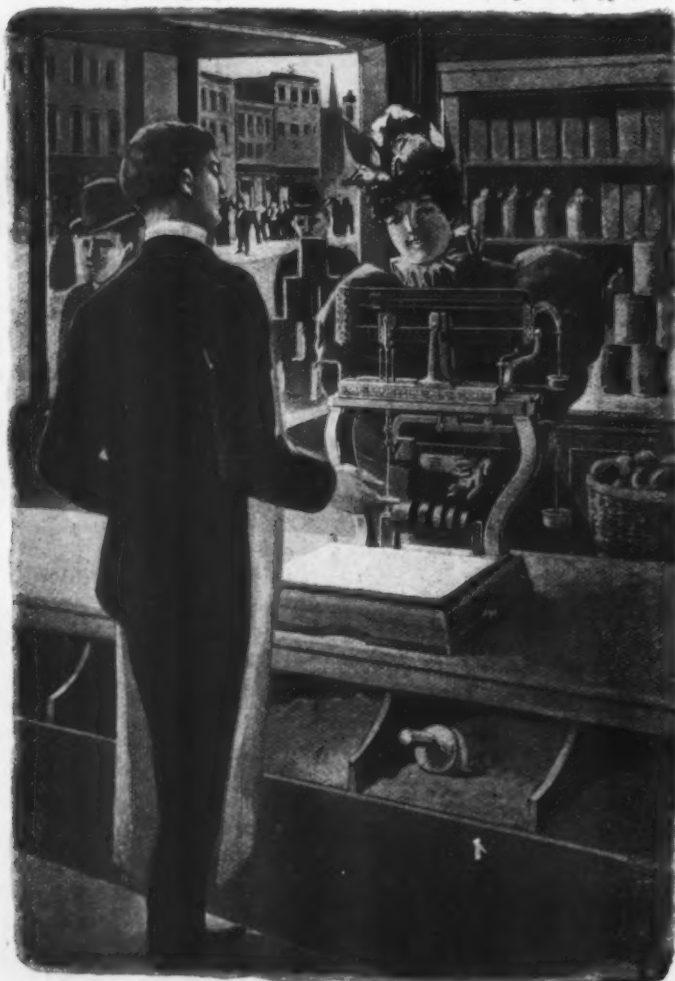
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The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).  
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The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).  
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Sausage Recipes.  
Secrets of Canning.  
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.  
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The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.
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- Chemists.**  
The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.  
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- Inspectors and Weighers of Provisions.**  
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Blaney Bros.  
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Morris, Nelson & Co.  
North Packing & Provision Co.  
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Squire, John F., & Co.  
Squire, John F., & Sons.  
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B. Heller & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Presses.**  
The Boomer & Boschert Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.
- Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.**
- Provisions.**  
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Bohnet, Frederick.  
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Foster Pump Works.  
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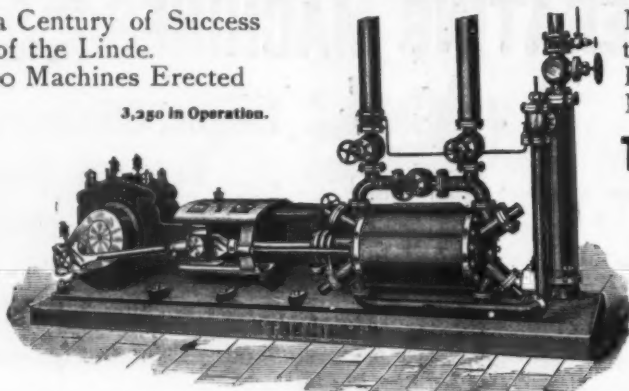
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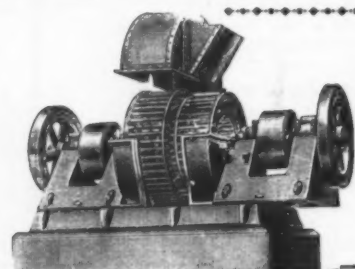
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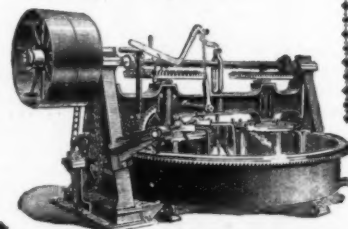
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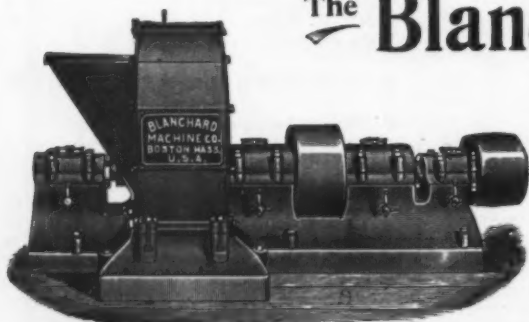
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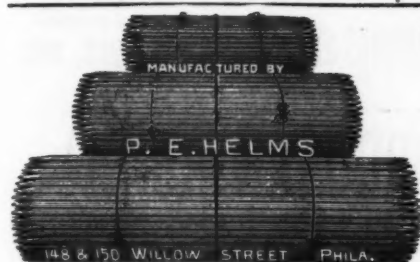


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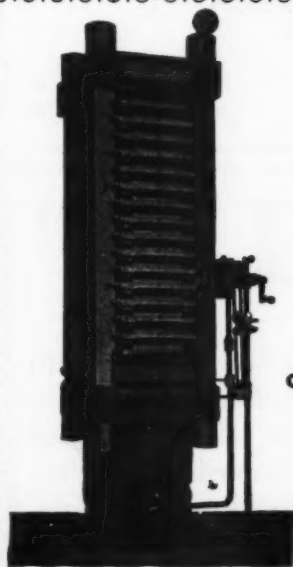
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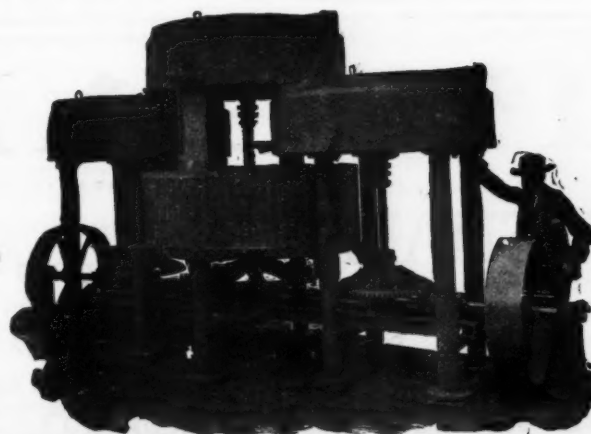
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## TRUSTS.

In our issue of March 4 we raised our voice of warning against the "dangerous drift" of our economical, and especially of our industrial life in the direction of trusts. Public attention has since been forcefully drawn to the great dangers threatening from that source, and it is now already recognized by all men of political foresight that the issue of trusts is bound to be predominant in next year's great political struggle for the Presidency, overshadowing all others. The keystone and the very foundations of our republican structure, equality in the conditions of economical and public life for all, is undermined by the general establishment of monopolies, which ruin competition and represent a concentration of capital equally dangerous to the commercial as it is to the political freedom of the citizens, unavoidably leading to that worst tyranny of all, plutocracy.

The National Provisioner, however, is no political newspaper, but a trade-journal, and, while it does not propose to overlook the intense connection between commercial and the political life of a Republic, it carefully refrains from political discussion or partisanship. From a strictly business standpoint, The National Provisioner cannot but applaud an early transformation of this great economical problem into a leading political issue. How great the problem actually is and what immense commercial consequences it is bound to lead to, can best be seen from the lucid and thoughtful article reprinted in our news columns. The ballot box is not only the best; it is the only safety valve against the social revolution threatening from the formation of trusts, and the only safeguard against their corrupting influences on legislation. The shortsighted greed of individuals may temporarily ignore all of the fundamental principles of our great American Republic, but the sovereign people will rise in the silent but overwhelming majesty of the ballot box and decapitate the hydra before it has inflicted irreparable damage to our free institutions.

## RETURN EMPTIES.

"Return Empties" in this age of close competition and narrow margins constitute an item in transportation which is vital to the possibilities of doing business. This is especially true in over sea carriage where the chance of an outward charter depends largely upon the probability of a return cargo. No country can reasonably expect to carry on an ex parte trade with another country. Ships which carry the outward cargo do not expect to return empty. The rate of freight on the outward voyage will be largely determined by the probability of hauling an empty hull to the port of shipment or to some other port for a chance at a possible or known cargo there. The country which can send a bottom laden to the ports of another, and receive therefrom something in exchange may well hope to do a reciprocal and commercially solid

trade with that country. Ships which do not load for our ports do not come here except in the hope of shipping a cargo to some part of the world. Such catch-penny, haphazard and desultory trade can be done only by "ocean tramp"—steam or sail—which nose in here and there about the universe for such helpless commerce. A ship may be chartered for a special cargo from an American port to South Africa, for instance, but she barely ever returns here directly unless she is a return empty; yet there are things in this far-off land for which we might exchange with the people direct instead of taking the goods to them via Europe in foreign bottoms and receiving our stuffs from them in the same way with the additional costs of carriage, port dues, and sundry charges added before they are reconsigned to us by Europeans. There are a thousand-and-one things of American manufacture which are waiting to be sent to every part of the new world if the competing rate is not faced by the spectre of return empties. A carrying trade of this kind is possible only in American bottoms, flying the American flag, and assisted by the consular service of the United States Government. We can assist in feeding the new worlds as we do the old. We bring from India, Ceylon, and Arabia teas, coffees and spices via Europe. Why not fetch them direct, and also ship direct to these people, what they need in the returning ships? These are only items. There are others and other lands. Except from China, Japan, and the North Pacific, most of our Asiatic supplies come via Europe per foreign ships and foreign agencies. From Great Britain we receive our pickled Australian pelts. The items might be multiplied. These are enough to cause our government to think.

Ships are chary of ports with probable or unknown cargoes. Many outward cargoes to ports where the chances of a certain return load is not reasonably certain to some convenient port, are refused. Sailing in ballast in quest of haulage is unprofitable. Our government could materially assist our mercantile interests by ascertaining the articles from each country which we use, and also those articles of ours which might be introduced there primarily, or in competition with other countries; also the articles which we might manufacture and ship in competition with the domestic product. We throw out the suggestion to encourage our shipping and the filling of "return empties." It sounds like horse trading, but it is mercantile sense.

On the whole, in view of the severe times and the trials through which our meat and provision industries are now passing, assisted by the aggravation of inimical foreign prejudice the sum total of our export trade shows gratifying results. And the latest official figures fail to show the great damage and falling off which our detractors and their sympathizers anticipated, as well as the loss which our packing industries themselves had just cause to fear would be realized.



### THE COURT OF INQUIRY AND THE PACKERS.

Whatever else may be the outcome of the fair and impartial proceedings before Court of Inquiry, one result is generally accepted as achieved by this time: the commercial honor of the great American packing industry is thoroughly vindicated. That some bad beef was furnished to the soldiers, has never been denied; but the same beef was good at the time the packers delivered it to the government. Whether, or not canned beef handled as it was stood the crucial test of the last war as a commendable ration for soldiers in a tropical climate, has nothing to do with the honesty of the packers, or with their ability to furnish good beef in any quantity at the shortest notice, and to every part of the globe. The same is true of refrigerated beef, and the faultless results in the Navy Department prove it convincingly. The yarn of "embalmed beef" was absolutely disproved. The short-lived attempt of the desperate sensation-mongers to substitute "magotted beef" for the exploded "embalmed" was equally unsuccessful. Even the famous '5,000-dollar sensation' directed against the leading packer of the world fell flat and dwindled to nothing in the minute researches of the Court of Inquiry, on the premises. All of which will, of course, not prevent the possibility of a war-cry, "beef! beef!" in future political campaigns, simply because it sounds so well. But there will be no sensible man in the community who would not smile at it with that knowing and eloquent smile beamed on political clap-trap. The packers will certainly not mind it. They will continue, as heretofore, to furnish the best and the cheapest meat to the world, and all nations will continue to eagerly enjoy it."

### EXPORT MUTTON AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

The traditional effort of the American sheep grower has been to produce a carcass which would yield the most meat and at the same time, the most wool. He aimed at the best average commercial carcass. The Australasian endeavored to produce a sheep which yielded the largest amount of high grade, long, fine-fibered wool regardless of what sort of meat carcass he bred. With the American, the meat was the chief item in the sheep and the wool was the chief by-product. The antipodean reversed this proposition. He bred his sheep for wool, treating the carcass as a by-product. From these two standpoints two entirely different grades of meat and wool were produced. The European market opened its mouth and refrigeration enabled the hungered there to eat the meat from any part of the world. The Australian carcass sheep and the mutton sheep of South America sprung into greater favor, with the result that Australasia now leads the world in feeding Europe with frozen mutton, with Argentina next. The latter country now produces 1,400,000,000 pounds of mutton more than the domestic trade consumes. The frozen meat factory at Barracra is the largest of its

kind in the world, having a slaughtering and refrigerating capacity of 100,000 carcasses of mutton per month, or 1,200,000 carcasses per year. Our export of mutton is small in comparison. If our government placed a much higher per cent. upon the pickled sheepskins coming into this country, and a much higher duty upon wool so that American pelts and American wool would bring better prices, the American sheep would be worth more on the hoof, and the higher values of the wool and the skin would enable the slaughterers of this country to stand a closer margin on the meat carcass and thus be better able to compete with his rivals in the markets of Europe.

### AUSTRALIAN DROUTHS AND TRADE.

The recent severe drouths in Australia had three deleterious effects upon the sheep industry of that country and these produce their corresponding effects upon the wool and the mutton markets of the outside world where the southern products meet others in competition. The immediate result of these fearful drouths was to frightfully decimate the Australian flocks. More than one million sheep starved in the Burke district alone. The total deaths of sheep on the Continent reached something like seventeen millions in two years. The second effect of the dry spells was to make poorer the carcass of those flocks which survived. In this fearful carnage, millions of newly dropped lambs must have perished. Out of seventy-five thousand dropped in the upper Nyngan country, all died. The general failure of lambs must seriously hamper the output of frozen stuff for this and next year. The third serious loss to the Australian—and which will have its corresponding influence upon the markets of the world—is the consequent reduction in the number of "flocks," and in the weight of those which are sheared. "The wool shorn was very light in condition," says the "Australasian," of Melbourne, "compared with the previous season, being 18 oz. lighter per fleece in greasy and 13 oz. in scoured" wool. The frozen beef trade will, to some extent, be influenced also as the drouths have caused a decrease of 20 per cent. in the cattle herds of that country, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland.

The American chicken has a perfect right to be recognized as a public provider. The hennery output of the United States for 1898 was \$290,000,000. We paid nearly \$100,000 less than that for coal and we didn't grow that much oats and potatoes last year. The fruit of the hen is on every table all the year around.

\* The packinghouse industry gained an oleo victory in Minnesota last week. Agent Calif. of the Swift Packing Company, was prosecuted in Minneapolis for the sale of this product. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. It was failed to prove that the oleomargarine sold Assistant State Dairy and Food Commissioner Chadwick was colored to imitate butter.

## DEADLY POISON IN MAILED CANDY.

Tests for the "Herald," of Cough Drops Sent by "Freeman" Show Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

(From the N. Y. Herald of March 22.)

Chemical tests made yesterday for the Herald established the fact that the cough drops sent through the mails to Max Stark, proprietor of the Cafe Cosmopolitan, at No. 1 Second avenue, and to Richmond Lamb, of the firm of J. & R. Lamb, No. 59 Carmine street, were heavily loaded with poison. The candy, as was exclusively told in the Herald yesterday, was sent by a man who signed himself "Charles Freeman, Denouncer of the Pope," who wrote to the Herald announcing that he had sent the poison, and enclosing his photograph.

The photograph was recognized by Mr. Stark and by several persons who frequented his cafe as that of a man known to them only as "the American," who had spent his evenings there playing chess for nearly two years, but who was asked to stay away two months ago by Mr. Stark.

The examination of the candy was made for the Herald by Dr. James C. Duff, technical editor and chief chemist of The National Provisioner, in his laboratory at No. 284 Pearl street. He found that the yellow crystalline substance with which the cough candy received by Mr. Stark and Mr. Lamb was coated was ferrocyanide of potassium which is commercially known as yellow prussiate of potash.

While in its pure form and when used in minute quantity it is of benefit medicinally in certain diseases; in the commercial form, in the quantity in which it was used in the candy, it is decidedly poisonous. The quantity contained in two or three of the tablets was sufficient to cause the death of a normally healthy man, and that in one would probably have killed a child.

Ferrocyanide of potassium is a drug which can easily be obtained without exciting suspicion. In its commercial form it is used in large quantities in dyeing, as, in combination with other chemicals, it produces a brilliant blue, and it is also used in "case hardening" steel.

### Later.

(From N. Y. Herald of March 24.)

Professor R. A. Witthaus, the chemist employed by Captain McClusky, chief of the Detective Bureau, to make an analysis of the poisoned cough drops sent through the mail by Charles Freeman to Max Stark, proprietor of the Cafe Cosmopolitan, at No. 1 Second avenue, and to Richard Lamb, of No. 59 Carmine street, filed his report at Police Headquarters yesterday. His analysis confirmed the test made last Tuesday for the Herald by Dr. James C. Duff, chief chemist of The National Provisioner. Dr. Duff found that the tablets submitted to him were thickly coated with ferrocyanide of potassium, a drug largely used in dyeing, and in its commercial form a deadly poison. Professor Witthaus reported that the tablets were thickly coated with this drug, those at the top of the boxes containing a much greater quantity than those at the bottom.

[The above from the New York "Herald" is a fit recognition of the standing of the Laboratory of The National Provisioner, and of its perfect equipment for important analyses requiring quick and accurate results.]

# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the c-t., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

LIQUIDATION AND SHIFTING OF MAY CONTRACTS TO JULY THE FEATURE, AFTER WHICH THERE WERE MODERATE REACTIONS TO HIGHER PRICES—SYMPATHIZING WITH GRAIN—CASH DEMANDS FAIRLY ACTIVE.

There has been shown this week a good deal of disgust on the part of the outside speculators, who have been dumping their loads, and especially their May deals, while at the same time as having some faith in the late future of the position shifting their contracts in some degree from May to July. The pork product has led in this varying tendency to weakness and firmness, while it has shown larger speculative operations than the other commodities, with some large lines of it turned from May to July, while with the anxiety to make these trades, exceptionally full differences were paid in instances. The long interest, which had been to a considerable extent eliminated on these transfers of contracts, was evidently larger in pork than had been supposed probable, although it had been clear for some time, it had been of sufficient importance to expect manipulation in it most prominently, and with which lard and ribs have for the most part sympathized. But that there had been a long interest of the extent which was shown by the trading of the early part of the week, and as following the heavy liquidation that had been going on for a fortnight previously was a good deal of a surprise all around, while it possibly made more energetic the bear raids for the control of the property. Some of the packers had let a little more of their stuff go on the pressure downward early in the week than they had found necessary previously for a little while, but at the same time the more prominent interest that way was gathering up the stuff at the inside figures, while more recently, with the belief that the outside interest was well shaken out and with the advance in grain, a turn to a moderate advance in the prices has come about for the products, and the general situation is a little healthier all around. There is no question but that the products had stood more out of proportion with the cost of hogs on any decline that had taken place for the former early in the week than at any time previously through the season, while based upon the cost of hogs that there was no reason for any decline that had taken place, and it was not possible to shake up the prices of hogs materially even with the then lower drift of the products. It would seem as though the weakness to the product market had been about to its full limit early in the week, and that not much more could be accomplished that way, particularly as the outsiders are now believed to be largely protected and that the only motive would be the necessity of keeping hogs down. But we are still of the opinion that no very

radical advance in prices for the products is among the probabilities in the near future, however, better sustained than latterly affairs may be. There are too many hogs in the country, in excess of last year, while their prices are too high for the products to get much hope for any effort of higher prices for the latter, while the cash demands would have to prove of much more significance than at present to make a good basis for packers to start a markedly upward tendency. Besides which the stocks of the products are undoubtedly increasing over the West, although this feature may not further prevail when export demands increase, as seems likely they will, immediately following the Lenten season. It looks now as though the drift of this grain market would exercise again an influence; it is quite certain that for two or three days, this week, the hog products sympathized in their reaction to higher and easier prices more with grain than through last week and early this week, and by reason of the fact that there is now closer holding of the products as following the shaking out of the outsiders, while fresh speculative deals will be influenced more by the course of associated product. The drift of the situation latterly has also permitted more general scalping operations than in some time before, with hardly a day in the week that the variations in prices have not been of that character that a few points profit were possible in operations of that order. With the steadier portion of affairs later in the week and the advancing season to the time when cash demands are likely to be materially improved there is more confidence over buying the cash products and the trading in meats and lard is growing on wants of continental markets. There is a belief that this continent demand must before the middle of next month be of a more material order, however, lacking it may be then from showing the briskness it had through the fall months, while there is an impression, based upon the statistical position of the products in Europe, and the fact of its conservative buying for some time, that much more satisfactory activity will prevail before the spring season is closed, however, conservative the continent markets may be through the summer months in anticipation of the larger supply of hogs which they are likely to have through the autumn months. It would seem as though the products ought to do permanently better before the close of the spring season on the probabilities of cash demands for the products notwithstanding the contrary opinion evidenced in selling out the May deal, unless there should be more hogs in the country ready for market than anybody is yet ready to admit, and that the scare over the May deal, and which had hastened its unloading extensively, was provoked more by the general disgust over the long time feeble and adverse fluctuations in it. However it cannot be denied that the course of affairs for some time has so upset all conjectures as to the possibilities of the future of the products that opinions are not ventured upon as confidently by the dealers as a little while since.

In New York the continent shippers have been conservative buyers of refined lard while the English shippers have been somewhat indifferent over offerings of Western lard, although they have taken a fair quantity of city made. For general European markets there

has been some increase in trading in bellies, while with a somewhat enlarged outside demand this product has turned to steady prices. The nearby demands for shoulders and hams have been a little stronger at old prices. The Cuban trade has not enlarged, although small orders are received right along. The compound lard trading is only moderately active, while it is necessarily upon a firm line of prices in consideration of the strong cost of cotton oil.

Export sales here this week have included 250 tes. Western steam lard, 600 tes. city do., 250 boxes bellies, 475 tes. do., and 200 boxes backs.

Beef shows moderate inquiry from English shippers and a fairly active home distribution, with prices about steadily held; sales of 500 tes. city India mess and 850 bbls. all grades. City tierced extra India mess quoted at \$14.00. Barreled at \$8.50, \$9.00 for mess, \$9.00@10.00 for packet and \$10.50@11.00 for family.

Beef hams are put on offer promptly while having a fair demand; sales at \$18.50 in car lots.

Canned meats have not varied in prices; they are taken up moderately well. Corned and roast beef, 1 lb cans, at \$1.15; 2 lb do., at \$2.10; 4 do., at \$4.00; 6 lb do., at \$6.85; 14 lb do., at \$14.75.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for last week were liberal, and added up 5,427 bbls. pork, 14,512,611 pounds lard, and 17,717,454 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 6,884 bbls. pork, 12,842,044 pounds lard, and 18,288,125 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week were 6,227 bbls. pork, 9,091,422 pounds lard, and 16,943,173 pounds meats; corresponding week last year; 4,256 bbls. pork, 11,419,961 pounds lard, and 17,512,667 pounds meats.

On Saturday (18th) hog receipts West 46,000 last year, 35,000; the products opened firmer notwithstanding lower hogs; a good deal of buying by Armour; selling was by disgusted outsiders and this liquidation was liberal and weakened the market, while the close showed 2@5 advance on July pork, and everything else as the night before. In New York, Western steam lard, at \$5.50; sales of 100 tes. city do., at \$5.15. Refined at \$5.75 for continent, \$6.25 for S. A., \$7.35 for do., kegs. Of mess pork sales of 125 bbls. at \$9.00@9.25, 50 bbls. city family do., at \$10.50; short clear, at \$10.00 @12.00. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 1,200 pickled hams at 7@7¼; 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼@5½.

On Monday, hog receipts were 69,000; last year, 43,000. The products were fairly well supported early considering the lower hogs and their liberal receipt; further liquidation and selling on stop loss orders sent prices lower. The declines for the day were 2 to 7 on pork, and 2@5 points on lard; ribs unchanged. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.45; sales of 75 tes. city do. at \$5.10. Refined at \$5.70 for continent, \$6.15 for S. A., \$7.25 for do. kegs. In pork, sales of 225 bbls. mess at \$8.75@9.25. Hogs at 5¼@5½. In city cut meats sales of 14,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼, 2,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½, and 1,250 pickled hams at 7@7¼.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West 56,000 head; last year, 56,000. The products opened stronger and advanced, but business was chiefly in the way of scalping and changing contracts from May to July, with a large quantity of pork changed by outsiders from May to July, and in one instance 17½c difference paid by a commission house for 20,000 bbls. The close showed very little change from the previous night, a 2c advance on pork, and unchanged to 2 points advance on lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.45; sales of 300 tes. city do. at \$5.10, to refiners and 350 tes. do. for export,



at \$5.40@5.42½. Refined lard at \$5.70 for continent, \$6.15 for S. A., \$7.25 for do. kegs. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.75@ \$9.25, 75 bbls. city family do. at \$10.50; 200 boxes bellies at 5¼@5½. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West 76,000; last year, 67,000. The products turned higher at once this morning in sympathy with grain and the fact that there was less pressure from the outsiders, who had protected themselves fairly well the day before in their shifting of May contracts to July. The close shows prices for the day 5@7 higher for pork, unchanged to 2 points higher on lard and 2 points higher on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.45; sales of 125 tes. city do. at \$5.10. Refined, as the day before. Compound lard at 4¾@4½. In city cut meats, sales of 1,600 pickled shoulders at 4¼; 20,000 pounds pickled bellies, 10 and 12 lb average, at 5½@5¼. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.00@ 9.50.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 69,000; last year, 64,000. The products varied a little early from weakness to strength, but were more active and closed at an advance for the day of 7 for pork and 5 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.50; city do., at \$5.15, and 60 tes. sold. No other change in prices.

Receipts of hogs West 69,000; last year 61,000. The products were stronger with grain, and closed 7 higher on pork, and unchanged to 2 points higher on lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.55, and no other changes in prices, while 300 bbls. mess sold to exporters at \$9@9.50.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market in Rotterdam for choice grades was early in the week 47 florins, at which price few sales were made, has since sagged down to 46 for the best oil, and business for the week under review unimportant, with weak markets. Considerable business has been done in neutral lard, but at very low prices, lower than we have seen for some time past.

### NEW ORLEANS RESTRAINED FROM COLLECTING INSPECTION FEES FROM PACKERS.

In the case of Swift and Company, the Cudahy Packing Company, and the Armour Packing Company et als, against the city of New Orleans and the Board of Health of that municipality, asking for an injunction restraining the enforcement of the meat inspection ordinance, in the matter of the collection of certain fees and charges, Judge Swain on Saturday morning last, sustained the plaintiffs and the city was estopped from collecting the charges.

We are informed by Swift and Company that the chancery suits in New Orleans of that company against the municipality, involving the validity of the inspection fees, have not yet come to trial, and that they probably will not be heard from until some time in May.

## HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

## EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW, OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

### THAT PECULIAR SMELL.—MEAT.

The migrations of the War Board of Inquiry have not developed any startling situations in the meat question, because there were none to develop. The experience of the Board is a rehash of what has been covered at every other place. At Kansas City not a criticism was forthcoming concerning the operation of the Armour Packing Company and the other big houses. The usual batch of lieutenants, corporals and "sich" came forth and spoke of how things "looked" and "appeared to be." A lot of these fellows were never in a refrigerator and do not know how refrigerated beef smells. Heretofore it was claimed that the meat was "rotten." These later swift witnesses say it had the smell of an embalmed body. Well, an embalmed body does not stink, and it is not decomposed. Besides, most of those same witnesses never saw an embalmed body, and hence do not know how it smelled. Most of them were sniffing the foulness of the odorous breath from their own beer-fouled stomachs—"smelling their teeth," as a comrade put it, for we understand that the loose habits of the men in camp before going to Cuba and Porto Rico, while receiving American homage, unfitted them for the change of water and temperature in the tropics. We understand that a New York chaplain of one of the regiments lays much at the door of rum and beer and to careless, dirty and dissolute habits.

The packinghouse concerns have not changed their methods nor their meats.

Canning Foreman Antone of the Armour Packing Co. said (referring to his record): "On May 11, 1898, out of 26,095 cans of beef put up on that day, there were only 238 defective cans." The general statement is that the men screwed up their faces at the looks of things and they all got sick. Now, either all the cattle were tainted, or all the meat was bad, else all could not get sick on it. The reasoning proves too much. The whole thing is preposterous on the face of it. The Board saw nothing wrong, smelled nothing wrong and heard the packinghouse men themselves say that about 300 cans go bad out of 60,000 cans. There was no proof of chemicals; only bush hints and vague rumors of careless and unskilled men. The same result followed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From there the court came back to Chicago, accumulated some more "similar", and on Wednesday night left for New York City to hear Gov. Roosevelt, and other witnesses.

Lieut. L. M. Davis is a specimen of the speedy witness. He told of how the cans burst and the maggots crawled from them over everything. "What brand was on them?" "Swift and Company's brand." "Are you certain of that?" "I am certain." Well, Davis prevaricated, as Swift and Company do not can meats or anything else and hence have no "Swift and Company" labels. Lieut. Davis told a barefaced falsehood.

"That peculiar smell," they all say, like an ante room bevy of "nigger" rehearsing witnesses. "Don't know what it was, but it had a peculiar smell, like a dead embalmed body." That is the vague answer. Cold meat, with all of its blood and heat out, does have "that peculiar smell" which is characteristic of refrigerated beef. Beer and Spanish drinks have a peculiar smell also, but the soldier imbibing them is considered wholesome. These inexperienced men have smelled the kitchen so often that they are not used to the commercial condition of beef. The War Board is learning a lot about the greenness of the average army line officer. When the whole conflicting and irrelevant testimony is in, the great American meat industry will be purged of this blustering lot of mouth-blasts.

### WITH THE WAR BOARD OF INQUIRY.

(From Our Staff Commissioner.)

After visiting Omaha, Kansas City and Leavenworth, Kan., the Army Board of Inquiry returned to Chicago from the last place on Sunday night, and on Monday morning after a brief session adjourned until 6 p. m. on Tuesday.

Up to date any blame that can be found is laid at the door of the officers of the United States Army for the bungling way in which they fed the soldiers during the war. Rapid work, no roads, bad weather and a lot of unavoidable things mitigated this. On Monday Col. B. J. Foster, of the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, stated that occasionally a can of roast beef was bad, but that very little complaint was heard from the men. On one occasion he drew refrigerated beef that was pronounced bad by the Board of Inquiry and was buried. On cross-examination Maj. Lee brought out the fact that this beef had been issued the night before it was received by the regiment. This showed criminal negligence on the part of the requisition officers.

Capt. Edward J. Dimmick, of Co. D, First Illinois Volunteers, stated: "The men only showed me a half dozen cans that were bulged and spoiled." His evidence showed that his men did not eat the canned roast beef because they did not have the proper means for cooking it and did not have any seasoning. The seasoning was in store, but not a requisition was issued for it.

"As to the refrigerated beef," said Maj. Wm. G. Willard, Surgeon of the First Illinois Volunteers, "when it was received promptly and had not been away from transportation long, it was good, wholesome meat. I had no occasion to suspect that it had been chemically treated."

Arthur A. Olsen, Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of the First Illinois Volunteers, speaking of the canned roast beef, said: "I should say that not over 5 per cent. of the canned meat was actually condemned as being tainted. The men complained of a limited quantity of rations, and were very glad to get the canned roast beef or anything else."

On Tuesday the principal witness was Dr. Nicholas Senn. Dr. Senn said his main objection to the canned roast beef laid in the way in which it was prepared by the packers. He thought that if some method of canning genuine roast beef could be devised, it would make a very excellent ration. There was nothing further of interest in his evidence.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss was the other witness of the evening. He stated that the rations served to his regiment during their service was principally canned corn beef, which was good, and that they did not see any canned roast beef.

The Court of Inquiry went East to take testimony in New York City on Saturday.

### NAVAL GLORY WON ON CANNED BEEF.

We extract from our esteemed contemporary the "Army and Navy Journal" the following interesting letter from the "Sun's" contributor "Navy" in regard to the canned beef eaten by Uncle Sam's "bluejackets":

"Canned roast beef has formed part of the navy ration since 1862, or some thirty-seven years. At the time it was introduced canned tomatoes were added to the ration, and used together they make a particularly savory stew. This canned beef has been carried by the ships of the navy to every part of the globe, from the intense cold of the Arctic circle to the heat of the tropics, and has proved to be a satisfactory and welcome addition to the old ration of four days of pork and beans and three days of salt beef and duff.



"Bad cans are found from time to time, but they are easily distinguished, as the ends of the cans bulge out from the effect of the gas formed inside, while the ends of the perfect cans are concave. When these bad cans are found they are simply condemned and thrown overboard, without any ado, and no one in the navy ever thinks of charging the United States Government with furnishing bad supplies to the men, nor are the contractors who furnished the canned beef considered to be enemies of their country, for even with the utmost care in soldering up the cans air will sometimes get in, and then the meat will spoil; any housekeeper who puts up her tomatoes and preserves will find a bad jar now and then, notwithstanding all her care.

"Occasionally on board ship a can will burst, and the resulting stench is fearful, and everybody holds his nose and wonders why the blooming thing was not discovered and thrown overboard before the explosion; but no one blames the Navy Department for this. It is a significant fact that all Farragut's victories, and Porter's, and Dupont's, and the Kearsarge over the Alabama, and Dewey's grand victory, and Sampson's destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the wonderful cruise of the Oregon, and Huntington's marines, and everything else that our ships have done in the past thirty-seven years, were accomplished by men who were fed on canned roast beef as a part of the regular ration. 'Jack' has shown no signs of debility on this diet, and is ready at any time to march through New York or any other place when ordered."

### The New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

A largely attended members' meeting was held on the main floor of the Exchange on Thursday to take some action looking to the readjustment of the by-laws of the Gratuity Fund. There were expectations of several speeches from the members; but anything of that order was found unnecessary when a resolution was offered and carried to appoint a large committee from the members at large to consider all plans and suggestions relating to the Fund. This committee was empowered as well to employ counsel and actuaries, and to submit to the members any plans which in their opinion are worthy of consideration. The committee is composed of F. A. Ferris, David Bingham, Grenville Perrin, E. L. Stoddart, C. P. Armstrong, C. H. Wesels, E. F. Moore, Horace W. Calef and three members of the Board of Managers to be appointed by the president of the Exchange.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 24—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 62s. 6d.; prime mess, 57s. 6d. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine Western, 45s.; prime mess medium Western, 42s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 35s. 6d. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 27s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 27s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 23s. Lard—Prime Western steady, 27s. 3d. Cheese—Strong; American finest white and colored, 52s. Tal-low—Prime city strong, 23s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined strong, 17s. 3d.

### THE PROCESS BUTTER BILL.

The Ambler bill in the New York legislature which makes renovators and sellers of such but mark it "process butter" will, it is understood, be signed by the Governor who is convinced that much of this butter is really sold as "fresh creamery."

# Packers, Read This!

The HORNE & DANZ CO., St. Paul, Minn.

### U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following decisions were handed down by the Board of General Appraisers:

March 17.—The Champion Chemical Works, Chicago. "We find upon the report of the chemist of the United States Laboratory at New York, that the merchandise consists of caustic soda and caustic potash, and that it is a chemical compound. We overrule the claim that it is entitled to free admission under par. 595, act of July, 1897, as caustic potash."

March 17.—G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York. "The merchandise is bone size similar to that covered by G. A. 349. It was assessed for duty as glue valued at not over ten cents per pound under par. 23, act of July, 1897, and is claimed to be entitled to free admission as albumen under par. 468, or as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. under par. 3, or at 30 per cent. as a manufacture of bone under par. 449; or at 35 per cent. as a manufacture of gelatine under par. 450; or at 20 per cent. under section 6, act of July, 1897. We find that the article is similar in material and texture to glue and we hold that it is dutiable by similitude under sec. 6, par. 23. Decision of Collector is affirmed."

### MR. S. B. ARMOUR ILL.

We understand that Mr. S. B. Armour, president of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, is very ill in that city with pneumonia. The recent severe and changeable weather has left its trail of sickness in many esteemed homes.

### Pancoast Ventilator Co.

Application was made last week to Vice Chancellor Reed, at Trenton, N. J., for the appointment of a receiver for the Pancoast Ventilator Company, in behalf of judgment creditors, who have been unable to secure payment of the debts due them from the company. This company was organized three or four years ago, under a New Jersey charter, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling patent ventilators. It has a nominal office in Camden, and its principal office is in the Bourse Building, Philadelphia. Joseph Hennis is its president and manager.

The hearing on the application for a receiver will be given before the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, on March 28. Pending the result of this hearing, the company has been restrained by the court from contracting any debts and collecting or receiving any money due it, or from paying out any money or selling or assigning any of its property.

The well-known Liverpool commission merchant, William Simpson, left New York on the steamship Etruria Saturday, March 18, after an extended tour of four weeks, during which he visited the principal centers of the packing industry, for the purpose of forming new connections and of calling on his many old friends. We understand that Mr. Simpson's trip was exceedingly successful, as it could not be otherwise, considering the very high standing of this gentleman in the commercial world.

### THE PUBLIC SAYS:

We make more Lard Pails than any two concerns in the country.

### THE CONSUMERS SAY:

We make the Best Pails at the Best Price.

### THE COMPETITORS SAY:

We lose money.

### WE SAY:

Nothing. Just Saw Wood. Write us.

### THE NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MEAT T AD

The export of frozen meat from New Zealand for 1898 exceeded any previous record from that country. The total of all kinds of carcasses for the year amounted to 159,223,720 pounds. In 1897, 151,374,309 pounds were exported, and 122,887,811 pounds in 1896. The dissection of the grand total for 1898 shows the following quantities: Mutton, 1,705,828 carcasses; legs of mutton, 619,610; other mutton pieces, 332,808; total weight, 108,005,355. Lamb carcasses, 1,148,643, weighing 40,828,351; and 10,390,014 pounds of frozen beef.

\* The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association on March 15 in Fort Worth, closed its twenty-third annual session, which was the most successful in its history. Hon. R. J. Kleberg, of Corpus Christi, was elected president; Murdo McKenzie, of Trinidad, Col., first vice-president; L. F. Wilson, of Archer, Tex., second vice-president; Col. J. C. Loving, of Fort Worth, Tex., secretary; E. B. Harrold, of Fort Worth, Tex., treasurer. President Kleberg announced the new executive committee as follows: S. B. Burnett, of Fort Worth; D. B. Gardener, of Fort Worth; Cope Willingham, of Eddy, N. M.; Richard Walsh, of Clarendon; A. G. Boyce, of Channing; George W. Bird, of San Angelo; W. E. Halsell, of El Reno; A. B. Robertson, of Midland; W. W. Turney, of El Paso; John T. Tigel, of San Antonio; A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, Tex. The committee was unanimously confirmed. Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio and Waco were placed in nomination for the next meeting. Fort Worth was chosen on second ballot and adjournment sine die followed. The receipts from all sources were \$75,000; disbursements (made in carrying out the protection ideas of the association), \$35,000. The number of cattle handled by inspectors was 2,251; recaptured from thieves, 62; cattle for assessment, 1,787,515, an increase for the year of 223,472. Since 1884 the association has recovered from thieves cattle valued at \$454,388. There were 5,000 cattlemen in attendance at the convention.

\* Secretary S. Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, returned to New York from Chicago, Saturday night. Mr. Weil looks robust and reports a general trade improvement in the West—but good stock are scarce all over the country. He was also in Kansas City attending to the details in connection with the company's big extension there.

\* It is stated that the Hammond Packing Company has decided to locate in St. Joseph. The company has been operating the old Moran plant in that city pending its decision to build a plant of its own.

\* The bill preventing deception in the sale of oleomargarine or any imitation of dairy products has become a law in New Jersey.

# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—Movement of cattle to market has been more liberal than for same week previous, but has hardly been above what might reasonably be expected at a time of year when feed yards are thawing out and many of them in very bad condition. Also, very naturally, the increased receipts run largely to the very styles of cattle that are most unpopular with the buying fraternity, that is, inferior to medium quality that lack fat and weight. Hence we are compelled to report the week's market as unfavorable to a majority of the selling interest; while there has been no notable decline in selling price of strictly fat, attractive quality steers the bulk of steer offerings show an uneven decline and met a dull dragging outlet on middle days of the week.

The best cattle here for the week have sold at \$5.75, and good to prime have ranged at \$5.40@5.70, but the bulk of all the dressed beef, shipping and export orders have been filled at \$4.60@5.30, at which there has been a big volume of business to the seaboard and export trade.

The general outlook for the beef cattle market has not changed; throughout the spring we will get plenty of just such cattle as now constitute the bulk of receipts and it is likely that prices for them will not go higher, while strictly choice beefs will rule scarce and may go higher.

Stock and feeder prices have held to a firm basis for everything attractive, but volume of business has been rather slow. Prices are high, in fact too high, for safe investment, and yet it seems almost impossible to get them down; bulk of medium to good steers sell at \$4.30@4.50 and choice feeders cost around \$4.75; stock heifers are firm at \$3.60@4.

The butcher market has held to a fairly steady basis—in fact the better grades of cows and heifers have been strong sellers, while everything of the commoner order except thin old shells has sold readily at steady prices, canners ranging at \$1.75@2.90 for common to choice medium to good fat cows \$3@3.80, choice to fancy cows and heifers \$3.90@4.50. Veal calves are stronger than a week ago at \$6.50@7 for good to fancy.

The highest made on this market since early in February was paid this week for Texas bred and Texas fed steers, a bunch of Fort Worth show steers selling at \$6 per cwt. Other Texas cattle that had been exhibited at the show sold at \$5.40@5.50. Generally the

Texas division has had light supplies and the market has held steady except for common.

**HOGS.**—Supplies of hogs have been about the same in volume as for the previous week, about equal to the fresh meat and shipping demand and fluctuations in the market have been very narrow. The opening was a shade under close of the previous week due to posted receipts looking to be above demands, but with actual supply falling under the morning estimate and the shippers taking fully one-third of the 37,000, the market ruled active, supply was fairly bought up, and following days witnessed a firm active tone to the trade with hardly a perceptible variation in the range of prices which is very narrow, there not being more than 10@15c. between bacon sorts of light and the prime heavy which are still top notchers. The bulk of hogs for the week have sold between \$3.75@3.90 with the packer droves largely at \$3.80@3.85.

There is absolutely nothing suggesting much change from the present basis of prices in the near future. Prices are relatively higher than the manufactured product, and anything above present volume of supplies would doubtless precipitate a decline and, too, there is little doubt of there being plenty of hogs in the country, but in many sections the roads are too heavy and muddy to move them and for this more liberal supplies are not likely to come for some weeks at least. So, unless the Eastern demand should fall off, there does not seem any apparent cause for much change from prevailing prices.

Little pigs are not coming as freely as a short time ago and hold stationary at \$3.40@3.60 for good quality to weigh around 90 and 100 lb.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep trade has continued in encouraging tone for the selling interest. Supplies have been fairly liberal but demand is big and prices continue to hold an upward tendency. Sheep are selling freely and are 30@40c. higher than two weeks ago, with bulk of the choice native and Western selling at \$4.25@4.75 with extra lots around \$4.90; lambs are fully 75@90c. higher in two weeks and sell largely at \$5.75@5.90 for the choice lots in the fleece, while shorn Westerns have made \$5@5.20 during the week.

Receipts of hogs at the Chicago stockyards last week, compared with the corresponding week last year, increased 20,000, Omaha, 2,800 and St. Louis 7,000. Kansas City decreased 9,000.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week 114,700, against 118,200 the previous week, 103,000 a year ago and 91,800 two years ago. Armour packed 23,700, Anglo-American 11,400, Boyd & Lunham 6,300, Chicago 4,300, Continental 5,800, Hammond 4,300, International 8,200, Lipton 5,500, Morris 7,200, Swift 19,000, Viles & Robbins 9,000, and city butchers 10,000.

## CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
May .....	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.00
July .....	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.17½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb)—</b>				
May .....	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30
July .....	5.50	5.50	5.42½	5.45
September .....	5.62½	5.62½	5.57½	5.57½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	4.70	4.70	4.67½	4.67½
July .....	4.82½	4.82½	4.80	4.80
September .....	4.95	4.95	4.92½	4.92½

## MONDAY, MARCH 20.

<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
May .....	9.02½	9.05	8.85	8.92½
July .....	9.20	9.20	9.00	9.07½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb)—</b>				
May .....	5.32½	5.32½	5.22½	5.27½
July .....	5.42½	5.45	5.40	5.40
September .....	5.57½	5.57½	5.50	5.52½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	4.67½	4.67½	4.65	4.67½
July .....	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
September .....	4.92½	4.92½	4.90	4.92½

## TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
May .....	8.92½	9.00	8.92½	8.95
July .....	9.10	9.15	9.05	9.10
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb)—</b>				
May .....	5.27½	5.32½	5.25	5.27½
July .....	5.40	5.47½	5.40	5.42½
September .....	5.55	5.57½	5.52½	5.55
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	4.67½	4.70	4.67½	4.67½
July .....	4.80	4.82½	4.80	4.80
September .....	4.92½	4.95	4.92½	4.92½

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
May .....	9.00	9.00	8.95	9.00
July .....	9.15	9.17½	9.10	9.17½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb)—</b>				
May .....	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.30
July .....	5.42½	5.45	5.40	5.42½
September .....	5.55	5.57½	5.52½	5.57½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	4.70	4.70	4.67½	4.70
July .....	4.82½	4.82½	4.80	4.82½
September .....	4.95	4.95	4.92½	4.95

## THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
May .....	8.95	9.10	8.95	9.07½
July .....	9.12½	9.30	9.12½	9.22½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb)—</b>				
May .....	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.32½
July .....	5.42½	5.47½	5.42½	5.47½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75
July .....	4.82½	4.87½	4.82½	4.87½

## FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
May .....	9.05	9.15	9.05	9.15
July .....	9.20	9.30	9.20	9.30
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb)—</b>				
May .....	5.32½	5.35	5.32½	5.35
July .....	5.45	5.47½	5.45	5.47½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	4.72½	4.75	4.72½	4.75
July .....	4.85	4.87½	4.85	4.87½

Last week 278,186 head of all kinds of live stock arrived at the Chicago stockyards in 5,040 cars. Carloads received the previous week, 5,021; a year ago, 4,882, and two years ago, 4,431. Cars received thus far this year, 58,000 or 1,500 less than a year ago and 1,000 less than two years ago.

The 148,662 hogs received at the stockyards last week averaged 232 lbs., the heaviest average since the first week of last January. Average the previous week, 231 lbs.; a month ago, 229 lbs.; a year ago, 224 lbs.; two years ago, 228 lbs., and three years ago, 250 lbs., when they were the heaviest on record for March.

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## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Chicago live stock markets, it is asserted, will lose \$2,000,000 annually unless the two-dollar terminal charge for switching live stock at the yards is removed.

Shipments last week were: Cattle 17,452, hogs 43,999, sheep 10,265, against 15,644 cattle, 52,954 hogs, 9,874 sheep the previous week; 19,465 cattle, 30,908 hogs, 20,946 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Chicago this year has received 41,000 head of quarantine cattle, nearly all direct from Texas, a gain over the same time last year of 16,000 head. Kansas City received for January and February 19,208 cattle direct from Texas, a loss as compared with the same period in 1898 of 173 head.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 44,620; hogs, 148,662; sheep, 75,931; against 44,411 cattle, 159,211 hogs, 70,813 sheep the previous week; 48,525 cattle, 128,602 hogs, 76,941 sheep the corresponding week of 1898 and 41,005 cattle, 122,933 hogs, 67,062 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

## Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions have to a slight extent shown a little sympathy with the break in the grain market. They have also felt the scattered May liquidation which began several weeks ago, and which is likely to keep up for nearly two weeks longer. The shipping demand has been fair. The out movement is just about what it was a year ago. The export demand has been somewhat disappointing for lard, but it would be considered good if the supply of hogs on this side had been only normal. There is so much difference between the price of hogs and the manufactured product that packers are showing more preference to the long side of the market. Receipts of hogs have fallen off slightly, though they still remain a good deal above the normal. There has been good liquidation in pork through commission houses, which has carried the price down below \$9. Packers have sustained the market on weak spots. There has been quite a little changing of contracts from May to distant futures. Packers are very slow to sell meats at the decline, particularly heavy hams, for which there is a good demand from the boilers. The sentiment is for a quiet market until after Lent, with perhaps some further slight decline during the completion of the May liquidation. With the close of Lent and the advent of mild weather a generally-increased cash business is expected.

Benjamin P. Hutchinson, the "wheat king," was buried last Sunday. "Old Hutch," as he was known by everybody, was noted chiefly for his corner on wheat in 1888, when he secured control of all the cash wheat in the country, and, with options on 10,000,000 bushels for September delivery, forced the price from 89 cents to \$2 a bushel.

The new provision rules have been adopted by practically a unanimous vote of the Chicago Board of Trade. They become effective Jan. 1, 1900. The principal changes are: Making of mess pork throughout the year, fully cured and placed in cold storage. Packers will be required to date and brand mess pork and lard. Short rib sides weighing over 80 lbs. will not be a regular delivery, and discounts of 5 cents to 10 cents on deliveries of 70 and 80 lbs., respectively, will be made.

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## Buffalo Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—The receipts were 129 cars all told, including 16 cars of Canadas. The market opened with a fairly good demand for the good fat handy kind of butchers' stock and female stock of all kinds, while heavy grades of both shipping and export steers were slow and all of 15¢20¢ per cwt. lower. There was no competition for these grades, and all of three of four loads of this kind held over at the close. The best steers sold at \$5.45@ \$5.60, with good to choice at \$5.10@ \$5.40, medium to fair 1,040 to 1,220 lb at \$4.85@ \$5, but some coarse steers of 1,200 to 1,300 lb sold at \$4.75@ \$4.85. Good fat butchers sold at \$4.60@ \$4.90, with light to fairly good at \$3.85@ \$4.50; light to good fat heifers \$3.75 @ \$4.50, up to \$4.75@ \$4.90 for choice. Good to choice fat cows \$4@ \$4.50, common old to fair \$2.65@ \$3.90, good fat butchers bulls \$3.85 @ \$4, with sausage and fair lots at \$3.50@ \$3.75. Heavy export bulls were dull and hard to sell at all from \$4.15@ \$4.25. Stockers and feeders were strong at last week's prices, with yearlings stronger. Tops sold at \$4.75@ \$5, with others from \$3.75 up, as to quality, good light feeding calves selling the highest. Milch cows and springers were in moderate supply and steady at \$30@ \$45 per head, a few fancy as high as \$50@ \$52.50.

**HOGS.**—Receipts were fair this week, about 105 cars. The market opened a shade stronger than at the close of last week, and prices have been pretty well maintained throughout. The general quality of the supply continues to be good, but runs largely to light grades and pigs, with but few good mediums or heavy on sale of over 200 lb, and but one load that sold up to 290 lb. The market ranged as follows: Good Yorkers on Monday bringing \$4.10, light lots \$4@ \$4.05, mixed packers \$4.05@ \$4.10, medium weights \$4.07½ @ \$4.10, good heavy hogs \$4.10, one load of fancy \$4.12½. Tuesday the market was a shade easier. The bulk of the Yorkers sold at \$4.05, with mixed at \$4.05@ \$4.07½, the bulk of the good weights selling at \$4.10; roughs brought \$3.30@ \$3.50 to \$3.60. Wednesday, with only a few on sale to start in with, the market was a shade stronger, the bulk of the sales of all grades outside of pigs being at \$4.10, with a few good weights at \$4.12½@ \$4.15; pigs sold at \$3.95@ \$4 to \$4.02½. Thursday, with 15 cars on sale, the market was a shade easier. Yorkers closed at \$4.05 @ \$4.07½, mixed packers \$4.10, good mediums \$4.10@ \$4.12½, pigs \$3.95@ \$4, roughs \$3.35@ \$3.55, stags \$2.50@ \$3 to \$3.15, all being sold and the close firm.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—Receipts were light this week, only about 57 cars to start in with, but were full liberal later in the week, all of 90 cars coming in since Tuesday; as a result the market weakened fully 25¢30 per cent from the opening sale of the week. The receipts ran largely to Western lambs, Ohio and Michigan fed, but the general quality of the supply was good, and the run of sheep light, which maintained values on this commodity. The opening sales of choice to fancy

wool lambs were at \$6.25@ \$6.35, mostly \$6.25 @ \$6.30; fair to good \$5.75@ \$6.20, but good toppy lambs had declined to \$6@ \$6.10 by Thursday, and fair to good \$5.50@ \$5.90 to \$6, common grades of lambs held their own pretty fairly throughout, selling from \$4.50@ \$5.40; culls \$4 up, mixed sheep, good to choice, \$4.75@ \$5, common to fair \$4.15@ \$4.65, with culls from \$3@ \$4; wethers and yearlings \$4.90 \$5.25; some fed Western yearlings at \$5.10, clipped lambs sold from \$5@ \$5.35. The market closed dull on Thursday, with about 8 loads, mostly Western fed lambs.

## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending March 18, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending Mar. 18, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to Mar. 18, '99
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom....	2,346	2,796	44,799
Continent.....	986	843	25,129
So. & Cen. Am....	163	280	7,251
W. Indies.....	1,503	2,528	44,791
Br. No. Am.....	426	210	6,895
Other countries..	3	227	322
Total.....	5,427	6,884	129,187

**HAMS AND BACON, LBS.**

U. Kingdom....	12,329,214	14,260,685	297,774,797
Continent.....	4,755,015	3,661,077	66,848,893
So. & Cen. Am....	269,600	54,700	2,515,525
W. Indies.....	359,425	264,843	4,799,802
Br. No. Am.....	4,200	12,050	214,175
Other countries..	.....	34,800	446,050
Total.....	17,717,454	18,288,125	372,599,242

**LARD, LBS.**

U. Kingdom....	5,583,995	8,359,592	121,867,756
Continent.....	7,905,611	3,528,975	163,078,499
So. & Cen. Am....	427,235	303,985	8,203,495
W. Indies.....	582,310	607,600	10,744,620
Br. No. Am.....	5,440	3,832	65,570
Other countries..	10,620	38,060	858,280
Total.....	14,512,611	12,842,044	304,818,220

## Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending March 18, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	3,723	8,813,900	7,354,200
Boston.....	856	4,461,800	2,695,110
Portland, Me....	135	2,092,750	401,500
Phila., Pa.....	300	547,855	868,489
Balto., Md.....	.....	1,164,324	2,395,825
Norfolk, Va.....	169	.....	352,500
Newport News...	.....	.....	452,382
New Orleans....	17	6,300	6,345
St. Johns, N.B..	227	630,525	26,250
Total.....	5,427	17,717,454	14,512,611

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.**

	Nov. 1, '98 to Mar. 18, '99.	Nov. 1, '97 to Mar. 19, '98	Increase.
Pork, lb.....	25,837,400	21,582,000	4,255,400
Hams, Bacon, lb.	372,599,242	374,532,972	1,933,730
Lard, lb.....	304,818,220	270,750,143	34,068,077
Decrease, hams and bacon.....	.....	.....	1,933,730

\* Mr. Doughty's so-called Barren Island bill, which prohibits bone-boiling, burning or grinding, and the skinning of horses, cows and other dead animals within the borough of Brooklyn was passed this week by the New York Assembly.

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### Answers to Correspondents.

ELMER D., CHICAGO.—The digestive organs of herbivorous or grass-eating animals form 15 to 20 per cent. of the whole weight of the body. Those of carnivorous or flesh-eating animals form but 5 to 6 per cent.

SUBSCRIBER, KANSAS CITY.—If you will send us your name, not for publication, we shall be glad to answer your question under "Answers to Correspondents." We do not answer queries when the writer does not sign his name.

J. O. B.—The amount of zinc on wire netting should not be less than 15 per cent.; it is better that the zinc on the wire (on the straight pieces, exclusive of joints or knots) should be about 25 per cent. This should be ascertained by chemical analysis. Furthermore, the zinc coating should be free of dirt, grit and air bubbles. Good nettings of galvanized wire should last over two years.

A. C. S.—According to a recent decision of the Appellate Court of New York, a private individual or firm disposing of right, title and good will of his or its business including trade-mark to a corporation, cannot use the trade-mark for their own benefit. In the case in question, Dr. David Kennedy, residing at Rondout, N. Y., formerly engaged in the medicine business which he sold to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, and in which the purchasers were to have the sole, absolute and only right to use the name of Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in connection with the proprietary medicine business, claimed the right to receive letters thus addressed violating the terms of sale. Judge Landon has ruled that when a man once disposes of his name as a trade-mark he cannot subsequently make use of it himself.

### Cattle Raising in Paraguay.

Consul John N. Ruffin, of Asuncion, Paraguay, in his report to the State Department, says:

"Cattle raising opens a vast field for the employment of capital, the profits of which may be calculated at from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum. The number of cattle at present in Paraguay is estimated at 4,000,000, while its camps are capable of sustaining 50,000,000. The value of the cattle could be increased threefold by crossing with imported stock. From the superior quality of Paraguayan grass, it has been well established that its beef is superior even to that of Argentina.

"Capital can find profitable investment in the electric lighting of cities and towns, etc.

"Paraguay, in fine, offers every inducement to American capitalists for industrial and financial investments, and these should be investigated at once, and, if proven to be satisfactory, accepted before European capitalists monopolize the same."

Among the bills passed by the New York Assembly was that of Mr. Litchard's—Limiting the price which may be charged for fertilizer and providing for a brand trademark and statement of the chemical composition of the fertilizer on each package sold; also prescribing a license fee of \$25, to be paid to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

\* A general agricultural exposition is soon to be held at Mirano, Italy, which is to include a fine exhibit of fertilizers, cheese sausages and butter, bovines, sheep and hogs.

\* Consul General Stowe reports from Cape Town, Africa, the arrival from Missouri of fifty milch cows of best breeds and that a like number are on the way.

### To Lard, Grease and Tallow Renderers.

Has your lard a clear white color?  
Has your lard a proper flavor?  
Has your lard a strong odor?  
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?  
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?  
Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?  
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?  
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?  
Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?  
Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

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## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City .....	26,305	47,692	14,015
Same week 1898.....	28,947	56,346	23,984
Same week 1897.....	24,881	50,157	17,738
Same week 1896.....	23,967	47,346	21,959
Chicago .....	45,000	148,000	77,300
Omaha .....	9,500	28,600	33,700
St. Louis .....	13,000	36,100	4,100
St. Joseph .....	3,100	19,600	1,700
Kansas City .....	26,400	47,700	14,000

Total .....	97,000	280,100	130,800
Previous week .....	99,500	290,100	126,700
Same week 1898.....	102,900	236,200	137,300

## Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co. . .	3,945	15,965	4,909
Swift and Co. . . .	3,226	14,309	5,322
S. & S. Co. . . . .	4,550	2,405	824
Dold Pack. Co. . . .	463	4,726	267
Fowler, Son & Co. .	129	7,439	49
Butchers .....	235	176	184

Total .....	12,548	45,020	11,555
Previous week .....	13,831	42,061	8,506

**CATTLE.**—Last week closed showing the usual "unlucky Friday" the leading day of the week on prices of fat cattle. On Wednesday and Thursday the market on well finished beef steers was not strong, but on Friday a new life seemed to be put into it, and strong prices, with 1,467-lb average selling at \$5.40—the highest price for the week. Cows during the middle of the week were from 10¢@15¢ per 100 lb lower; at the close of the week per chance a little stronger, when some fancy cows of 1,130-lb average sold at \$4.20. Heifers during the entire week short in supply and very steady; some 1,210-lb average selling at \$4.30. Bulls also for the week were fairly steady; some 1,000-lb average selling at \$4, the highest price for the week; the range of prices principally running from \$3.25 to \$3.85. Texas rangers were in fair supply and prices pretty fairly maintained; some 1,302-lb average steers selling at \$4.50. Some 750-lb average cows selling at \$3.05. A fancy bunch of Western cattle of 1,506-lb average sold at \$5.20, but the range for the week run from say \$4.25 to \$4.75. Western cows of 920-lb average sold as high as \$3.65. Some 1,400-lb lb average at \$3.65. Some 1,400-lb average bulls topping the market at \$3.40. Quarantine Texas in fair supply and strong prices for the entire week; some 1,032-lb average sold at \$4.35, and a characteristic bunch of 153 head of 1,106-lb average sold at \$4.20. Cows of 821-lb average at \$3. Bulls of 1,125-lb average at \$3.30. The Eastern shipments for the week were 191 cars, against 113 cars for previous week, and 76 for one year ago. New York headed the list with 72 cars. The outside purchasers of cattle for the week headed

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by Eastman, who shipped 753, Cudahy 629, Armour 421 head, Schwarzschild 247, Hammond 244, Schwarz-Bolen 161, Ackerman 302, Balling 225, with other scattering purchasers. The market for the week on stockers and feeders was rather satisfactory; the amount of stock offered small, therefore the sellers had the advantage. The total number shipped for the week 257 cars, containing 9,483 head, against 373 cars of 13,300 head one year ago. This week the market on cattle opens well and a fair run of beef steers. The highest price so far, 1,672-lb average selling at \$5.50. The sales of over \$5 were very numerous; more so than for some time past. A bunch of 147 head of 1,310-lb average sold at \$5.10. Cows are in better request, no great quantity offered; 1,260-lb average selling at \$4.25. A bunch of spayed heifers of 1,165-lb average topped the market so far this week at \$4.60; but the usual run of heifers of say 1,050-lb average going at \$4.25. The market on bulls topped by 1,520-lb average at \$4, but as usual the range running from \$3.25 to \$3.85. Stockers and feeders so far this week in small supply and good demand. Western steers are also in fair supply; 1,358-lb average sold at \$4.70. A bunch of 102 head of 1,149-lb average at \$4.57½. A bunch of 100 head of 1,153-lb average at \$4.47½. Western heifers of 680-lb average at \$4.10. Western Texas rangers in fair supply; some 1,258-lb average steers at \$4.65; 850-lb average cows at \$3.25. Bulls of 1,000-lb average at \$3.25. During the Fort Worth Convention there was quite a display of blooded cattle, and to test the market some of the animals were sent to St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas city. The heaviest lot were dehorned Shorthorns, averaging about 1,600 lb; they were sold in Chicago at \$6 per 100 lb. The lighter steers were sent to the Kansas City market, a year younger, and weighing 350 lb lighter than the Chicago lot, were sold at \$5.85—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger being the purchasers. Other quarantine Texas were in good demand; a bunch of 158 head of Texas steers of 1,026-lb average at \$4.40. So far the receipts of cattle this week: Monday 4,380, Tuesday 9,119, Wednesday 7,510. The

Fort Worth Convention showed very conclusively that "Bull" cattle raisers the "more numerous"—prices entirely too high for bulk of would-be purchasers. No great talk of shortage—but shortage enough to have breeders think the future very rosy-colored indeed.

**HOGS.**—During the past week the market may be called a very steady one indeed, not much variation in prices. The highest price in tops for the week standing \$3.80, bulk \$3.60@3.75. The quality was fairly good. The packers were good purchasers, leaving only to outside purchasers 2,476 head. The arrivals this week so far: Monday 5,281, Tuesday 13,764, Wednesday 13,190. The quality on Monday was about as usual, not many fancy, too many Southern and Southwestern hogs. Some of the light Southwestern selling as low as \$3.20. The surrounding markets so far this week pretty well supplied with hogs, so the packers are rather bearish. The tops on Monday stood at \$3.72½, with the bulk \$3.55@3.62½; light mixed \$3@3.65, with pigs from \$3.10@3.15. The class of hogs offered on Tuesday and Wednesday were of a better quality, but there was still a bearish tendency on the part of the packers, and while the top hogs on Tuesday closed at \$3.75, the bulk stood at \$3.50@3.65. At present writing there is a firmer tone to the market, and it may be regarded as about 2½¢ higher on all classes. The tops standing \$3.75, the bulk \$3.50@3.60, mixed packing \$3.50@3.60, light mixed \$3.40@3.50 for common, with the choice at \$3.60; heavy pigs \$3.20@3.30, light pigs \$3.40, with the range of common pigs from \$3.10@3.20. The packers, though bearish, are liberal buyers.

**SHEEP.**—During the past week the market was very strong on both lambs and mutton sheep. Stockers and feeders also received pretty good attention. Among the characteristic sales: 1,500 New Mexican lambs at \$5.20, a bunch of Colorado lambs of 75-lb average at \$5.15, a bunch of 419 of 76-lb average at \$5, a bunch of 527 Arizona shearlings and lambs of 60-lb average at \$4.40, a bunch of 402 Colorado wethers of 114-lb average at \$4.40. This week shows Monday's supply 4,506, Tuesday 2,450, Wednesday 3,100. Among the sales so far this week: A bunch of 11 spring lambs of 41-lb average at \$7.50, the highest price of the season; a bunch of 741 Colorado lambs of 74-lb average, at \$5.30, a bunch of 575 New Mexican lambs of 71-lb average at \$5.25, a bunch of 251 New Mexican yearlings of 71-lb average at \$4.65, a bunch of 389 Western wethers of 130-lb average at \$4.40, a bunch of 220 Colorado yearlings of 91-lb average at \$4.70. The market so far this week as yet very strong on all lines.

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### PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* Zachary Taylor Gilbert, of Creswell, Md., purposes establishing a cannery at Westover, Md.

\* The bill creating a dairy bureau in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Governor's veto of the original bill, has passed the California Senate.

\* The Moorestown canning factory, owned by the American Grocery Company of New York, has been burned at East Moorestown, N. J. The plant cost about \$30,000.

\* The Farmers' Pork Packing Co., of Palmerston, Ontario, Can., will put up a \$25,000 slaughtering plant, as the town by a very large vote decided to guarantee the interest on that sum.

\* Ruddy Bros.' slaughtering plant, which was burned at Armouredale, Mo., recently, is now rebuilding. A cattle slaughtering annex will also be built. The whole plant will not be ready for use for several months.

\* At the opening session of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, held at Fort Worth on the 14th inst., which was their twenty-third annual convention, 3,000 cattlemen were present, and it was stated that the organization is the richest of its kind in the world, possessing 1,500,000 cattle, valued at \$20,000,000, and having a membership of 1,300.

\* At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Union Stockyards Co., the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: C. L. Werk, W. H. Doane, W. J. Lippincott, W. W. Johnson, B. F. Davis, Abe Furst, A. J. Mul-lane, H. L. Breneman and N. H. Biggs. The secretary's report of the receipts of live stock for the year ending March 1, 1899, was: Cattle, 869,476 head; hogs, 164,306 head; sheep, 386,738 head. Shipments: Cattle, 372,654 head; hogs, 34,255 head; sheep, 209,182 head.

\* The British Board of Agriculture has published the returns for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1898, received from the places scheduled under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act 1891. The number of cattle that entered the markets was 262,395, of which 32,274 were weighed, against 223,323 entering the markets, and 26,024 weighed in the corresponding quarter last year; of sheep 1,593,030 entered the markets and 12,878 were weighed, against 1,380,624 and 12,290 in the corresponding quarter of last year; and of pigs 75,125 entered the markets, and 479 were weighed, against 44,428 and 696 in the corresponding period last year. The proportion of cattle weighed shows the small increase of about 1 per cent., but there is no progress, but rather the reverse, in the case of sheep and pigs.—Australasian, Melbourne.

\* In commenting on the favorable conditions for stock raising in Lowndes County, Ala., and the need of a modern equipped packinghouse at Savannah, Ga., the Montgomery "News" has this to say: "In Savannah's tributary territory closely connected by modern railway systems, are half of Tennessee, the northern part of Louisiana and the whole of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina. Within this territory are millions of acres of land which could be devoted to the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs. Indeed, the meat supply of a continent might be produced within the territory. Nevertheless the States named are importers of Western meat. Their winters are short and mild, their canebrakes are perpetually green, their grasses flourish nine and one-half months of the year, their fields are very fruitful in corn, pease and cottonseed, and such of their cattle and stock as are given careful attention are fine animals. Is there any good reason why the section should be a purchaser of meats instead of the producer of a very large surplus for the general market?"

### AGAINST STATE INSPECTION.

The features of the bill for State inspection of meat now pending before the Minnesota Legislature were at a recent meeting of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce explained by General Flower, president of the Union stockyards. He said: I have become convinced that the State needs a proper inspection law. There are scarcely any cities in the United States that have submitted to greater outrages than St. Paul and Minneapolis. We have become the dumping ground for diseased animals.

The present bill is not, however, what we want. It is extravagant and goes beyond its real purpose. Swift and Company and other large packinghouses submit to a United States inspection more rigid than the State could possibly expect to provide. To compel them to submit to the delay and expense of a second inspection by the State is not necessary for the health of the people.

Therefore it is

Resolved, by the board of directors of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, That it is unnecessary and unreasonable to subject the slaughterers, packers or butchers to a burden of a State inspection, with its attendant expenses, delay to business, and other embarrassments, when the animals and meat products of such slaughterers, packers or butchers have been inspected by the official inspectors of the United States, under the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The directors propose the following amendment to section 18 of the bill: "Nothing herein contained shall require the inspection of any cattle, sheep or swine, or any beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, smoked meats, or meat products, which have been inspected under the laws, rules or regulations of the United States. Provided, however, that any such meats offered for sale in the State of Minnesota shall bear the mark, tags, or labels designated by the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, providing for such inspection. And any person, who shall sell, expose for sale, offer for sale or purchase for human food, any cattle, sheep or swine, or any such meats after having been condemned by a United States inspec-

tor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment, not less than sixty days and not more than ninety days, for each offense."

### PROPOSED SLAUGHTER OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

For nearly two years the Ohio Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been conducting an investigation on tuberculosis of cattle. The station now has on hand a number of cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, and some calves and hogs which have been fed on the milk from tuberculous cows. Several of the cattle have been under inspection for nearly two years, and are still apparently in perfect health, so far as can be determined by superficial inspection.

It is proposed to slaughter all these animals within a few weeks—probably during the first week of April—and as there has never been in Ohio such an opportunity as this slaughter might afford for a public autopsy over tuberculous cattle, following so extended a trial of the tuberculin test as has been made in this case, it has been suggested that they should be killed at the Experiment Station at Wooster, with opportunity for public inspection, both before and after slaughter.

As this method of disposing of the cattle will involve considerable extra expense, it will not be attempted unless sufficient interest shall be manifested to justify it. Persons, therefore, who desire to witness such a test, should immediately notify the station to that effect, and if the public slaughter is undertaken notice of the date fixed upon will be sent to those who respond.

### Sardine Trust.

It is reported by a representative of a syndicate of Chicago capitalists that an agreement has been completed with the leading sardine packers of Eastern Maine whereby 75 per cent. of the entire industry will sell their plants to the syndicate, the transfer to take place about April 15, next.



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## THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT'S BILL ON FOOD ADULTERATION.

(Continued from last week.)

6.—(1) The brand or mark required by Section 6 of the Margarine Act, 1887, shall be on the package containing margarine or margarine-cheese, and not solely on a label, ticket, or other thing attached to the package. (2) The letters required to be printed on the paper wrapper in which margarine or margarine-cheese is sold, shall not be less than half an inch long and distinctly legible, and no other printed matter shall appear on the wrapper.

7.—(1) Every occupier of a manufactory of margarine or margarine-cheese, and every wholesale dealer in such substances, shall keep a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of such substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and this register shall be open to the inspection of any officer of the Board of Agriculture. (2) If any such occupier or dealer—(a) fails to keep such a register, or (b) refuses to produce the register when required to do so by an officer of the Board of Agriculture, or (c) fails to keep the register posted up to date, or (d) wilfully makes any entry in the register which is false in any particular, or (e) fraudulently omits to enter any particular which ought to be entered in the register, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10. (3) The provisions of section nine of the Margarine Act, 1887, relating to registration of manufactories shall extend to any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on. (4) The registration of a manufactory or other premises shall be forthwith notified by the local authority to the Board of Agriculture.

8. It shall be unlawful to manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or import any margarine which contains more than 10 per cent. of butter fat, and every person who manufactures, sells, exposes for sale, or imports any margarine which contains more than that percentage shall be guilty of an offence under the Margarine Act, 1887, and any defence which would be a defence under section seven of that Act shall be a defence under this section, and the provisions of the former section shall apply accordingly.

9.\* Every person who in any highway or place of public resort sells milk from a vehicle or from a can or other receptacle, shall have inscribed on the vehicle or receptacle the name and address of the person by whom or on whose behalf the milk is sold, and in default shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2.

10. In the case of a sample taken of milk in course of delivery, or of margarine or margarine-cheese forwarded by a public conveyance, the person taking the sample shall forward a portion of the sample marked, and sealed, or fastened up, to the consignor if his name and address appear on the can or package containing the article sampled.

11. Every tin or other receptacle containing condensed, separated, or skimmed milk must bear a label, on which the words "Separated Milk" or "Skimmed Milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type, and if any person sells or exposes or offers for sale condensed, separated, or skimmed

milk in contravention of this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2.

### Part II.—Sale of Food and Drugs.

12. The label referred to in section 8 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall not be deemed to be distinctly and legibly written or printed within the meaning of that section unless it is so written or printed that the notice of mixture given by the label is not obscured. Provided that nothing in this enactment shall hinder or affect the use of any registered trade mark, or of any label which has been continuously in use for at least seven years before the commencement of this act; but the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks shall not register any trade mark purporting to describe a mixture unless it complies with the requirements of this enactment.

13. (1) In section 14 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, the words "offer to" and the words "and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly" shall be repealed. (2) Section 15 of the same act shall also be repealed.

14. Where, under any provision of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, a person guilty of an offense is liable to a fine not exceeding 20l., he shall be liable for a second offense under the same provision to a fine not exceeding 50l., and for any subsequent offense to a fine not exceeding 100l.

15. Notwithstanding anything in Section 17 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, where any article of food or drug is exposed for sale in a tin or packet duly labelled, no person shall be required to sell it except in the unopened tin or packet in which it is contained.

16. (1) The limit of twenty-eight days fixed by Section 10 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879, for the service of a summons under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts shall extend to non-perishable articles, and the words "and in the case of a perishable article" in that section shall be repealed. (2) A summons shall not be made returnable in less time than fourteen days from the day on which it is served. (3) There must be served with any such summons a copy of any analyst's certificate obtained on behalf of the prosecutor.

17. (1) A warranty or invoice shall not be available as a defense to any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts unless the defendant has, within seven days after receipt from the purchaser of notice of his intention to take proceedings, sent to the purchaser a written notice stating that he intends to rely on the warranty or invoice, and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it. (2) A warranty or invoice given by a person resident outside of the United Kingdom shall not be available as a defense to any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, unless the defendant proves that he had taken reasonable steps to ascertain the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty or invoice.

18. The justices or court referred to in section 22 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall on the request of either party under that section cause an article of food or drug to be sent to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for analysis.

19. (1) The certificate of analysis required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875,



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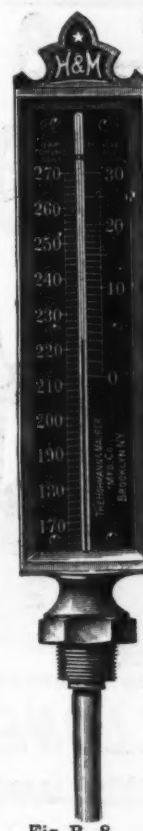


Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

shall be in form prescribed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and section 18 of that act and the schedule to the act are hereby revealed. (2) At the hearing of the information in any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the production by the defendant of a certificate of analysis by a public analyst shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the prosecutor requires that the analyst be called as a witness.

(Concluded next week.)

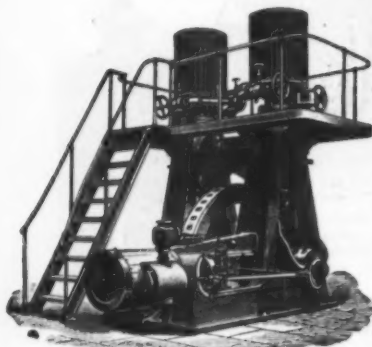
## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., April 4, 1899, for furnishing and delivering provisions for vessels and stations in the 3d Lighthouse District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. SHEPARD, Captain, U. S. N.

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# Ice and Refrigeration

—Mr. Beakes is preparing to put up an addition to the Newburgh, N. Y., creamery.

—William Hammond will open a cheese factory at South Valley, N. Y., some time in April.

—The Kelley Creamery Company of Des Moines, Ia., has filed its articles of incorporation through J. W. Lytle and others.

—Baker & Vicery are seriously contemplating installing their cold storage plant at Belton, Texas, with a complete system of electric lighting. This will be a valuable improvement.

—The Ice & Cold Storage Co. of Westminster, Md., have elected the old officers as follows: George R. Gehr, president; George W. Albaugh, vice-president, and Joseph W. Smith secretary and treasurer.

—The Detroit Fish Association purpose erecting two large freezers adjoining their present plant at the foot of Randolph street, Detroit, Mich. Angus G. McDonald is the manager of the association.

—Sanford's creamery has been burned at Delhi, N. Y. The insurance is about \$4,000. The fire originated from a spark from the chimney. The property is owned by Pierson E. Sanford of Warwick, N. Y.

—Mr. Thompson, of St. Lawrence street, Brownville, N. Y., is to be the manufacturer in charge of the new cheese factory to be operated by the stock company which has been formed to put up a plant in that place.

—The Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association, which includes in its membership ice makers from nearly all the States north of the Ohio river, joined the Indiana organization in a banquet at the Grand Hotel, after its meeting in the same city.

—By order of the Supreme Court a new trial was begun, of the suit of the Hygeia Distilled Water Co. of New York against the Hygeia Ice Co. of New Haven, to restrain the local company from using the word "Hygeia" in connection with its business.

—J. E. and A. L. Pennock have taken out the permit to build an eight-story addition to the Philadelphia (Pa.) Cold Storage and Warehousing Company's plant at the northwest corner of Delaware avenue and Noble street. It will measure 62.5 by 150 feet, and is estimated to cost \$80,000.

—The Newark Hygeia Ice Company has had its articles of incorporation recorded. The offices of the company will be at 99 Newark street, Newark, N. J. The capital of the company is \$100,000 and its corpo-

rators are: Christian Lermann, Daniel Marx, George A. Lermann and Moses Straus, all of that city.

—The work on the new ice manufacturing plant at Homestead, Pa., is rapidly nearing completion. The building, to be located at the west end of the borough, is to have a capacity of 50 tons of ice and 75 tons of refrigeration daily. Most of the stock is held by local business men and the machinery is to be placed in time for full operation by May 1, next.

—The New York "Press," in its New Jersey department, endorses our oft-repeated remarks anent the purity of manufactured ice, etc., in the following language:

Manufactured ice, whether put out by a trust or individual concerns, is a boon in the State where so many of the streams have become contaminated by sewage. No one will ever tell how many lives have been saved since the practical abolition of natural ice.

—Arrangements have been completed under the direction of Col. Hoff and Maj. Mason, surgeons in charge of the general hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, for placing an ice factory, electric lighting, laundry and water distilling plant. United States contractors have been engaged and probably the plants will be in operation May 15 next, which, it is said, will be first class in every respect, as the government will spare no expense. The daily output of ice is to be 4,000 pounds and 500 gallons of distilled water, which may be doubled when needed.

—The annual meeting of the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association has been held at Indianapolis. In an address on "The Natural Ice Crop of the State," by J. H. Frank, it was said firms which formerly gathered ice from the lakes in northern Indiana and southern Michigan, had retired from the business since the ice-making machines came into such general use. There were on the banks of the lakes many old houses which had tumbled down and the owners have done nothing toward rebuilding them. He said that the amount of natural ice in storage at present was not so great as two years ago. The Indiana association re-elected President J. M. Leach, of Kokomo, and F. E. Edwards, of Marion, was chosen secretary.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress for a consolidation of several animal glue manufacturing concerns in different parts of the United States with the Palmetto Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

## INSULATION.

By J. G. Glover, Architect, Brooklyn.  
(Specially written for The National Provisioner, and Copyrighted.)

This board lining receives a layer of paper of a selected and approved make, that does not need a varnish finish, and will not crack in turning the corners; for it is in the corners that is to be found the weak spots in paper insulation, that being where the leaks occur. This paper should be double in all corners and great care should be taken to avoid breaking the paper in the corners, around the floor beams or tearing it anywhere, and if torn, a full width strip of paper should be used to cover the torn spot.

The paper being put on in this careful manner, another lining of the same boards, if the question of expenses is not closely considered, is applied directly over the paper. This extra lining of boards is not always put in, as nearly the same effect can be obtained without it.

The next step is to put on furring strips directly over the first furrings or studs, under the ceiling beams, or over the floor beams, carrying the strips close to the corners; and a very effective way of improving the insulation is to put in cross strips of the same furring closely fitted to the uprights at short intervals so as to form separate air cells, the effect being to isolate each pocket so formed and in case of a leak at the corner or anywhere in the pocket formed by these lines of furring, it is confined to a small territory instead of being allowed to circulate all around the sides and ceiling as it would without these cross furrings, and thus affect the four sides of the room instead of being confined to one locality.

Another source of trouble in this class of refrigerated rooms is the sides of the floor beams of the ice bunker or coil chamber, where they pass through the insulation; as ordinarily timbered this means that each building has a beam every foot and a half around which the wood and paper insulation must be carefully fitted and lapped or there will be a straight joint exposed to the outside air, for if these beams rest in a 12-inch wall the chances are they reach half way through and as a bricklayer is not interested in the insulation of a building, he will leave only one brick between the end of the beam and the air, and with a defective cross joint or two, this means a constant accession of warm air and a corresponding loss of cold.

The doubling up of floor beams, that is, using beams twice as wide and twice as far to centers reduces this trouble of course one-half and saves time in applying the insulation, but a better way is to use timber flooring on cross girders about five or six times as far from centers as the ordinary floor beams are placed and the timber flooring of course about five times as thick as ordinary flooring; this is what is known among factory men as "mill

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construction," or "slow burning construction," and aside from its good points from an insurance man's point of view, is a very good system of constructing a refrigerated building, reducing the number of beams to be cared for from five to one. Another point to be well looked after in starting this first lining of insulation is the construction of the door and window jambs.

The method of joining the board and paper linings to the door and window jambs is a very important detail in the construction of a refrigerated building. It being understood that it is necessary to have thick doors with beveled edges, and three or four air spaces, and three or four sashes in the windows for the same purpose, it of course follows that the jambs for these doors and sashes will be very deep, and this condition of affairs allows them to be constructed with rabbetting at the back to receive each of the several layers of boards and paper, thus avoiding a straight joint; these rabbets are located carefully to fit the furring strips and when the frames are properly located they form a complete air brake for the insulation.

The first lining of boards and paper being put on, with close fitting joints around these door and window frames, and the furring strips put on and well spiked to the furrings or studs, we have formed the first air space.

Next comes another lining of the same second quality of tongued and grooved boards put on in courses, blind and back nailed and closely butted on the furrings; this receives another lining of the same paper with two-inch laps and two thicknesses in the corners and around the jambs; the usual way is to put the paper on in horizontal strips on the side walls and across the furring strips on floor and ceiling, although this does not matter so long as the laps are tight. The better way is crosswise with the furrings, and

close fitting cross pieces should be placed over the laps. This forms the very useful small air spaces spoken of in the previous papers on this subject. With this lining of paper put on properly we have formed the second series of air spaces and have the insulation about half completed.

In some cases, as before stated, another lining of the boards is placed directly over this paper, but this is not needed.

The next step is to put on the furring strips directly over the other strips and well spiked through the boards to same, with cross strips over the laps of the paper, so as to make the paper tight and break up the long air spaces as before explained; then to put another lining of the same boards, put on in the same careful manner, covered with another lining of the same paper, and we have formed the third series of air spaces.

Now, if the ceiling is exposed to the heat of the sun, or if one of the side walls is a south wall with a chance for the sun to get at it, or if it joins a boiler room, these surfaces should have another layer of furring strips, boards and paper.

Then we are ready for the finished lining of wood, the quality of which will be according to the wishes of the owner, handsome, kiln-dried, perfectly clear white spruce, such as is found in some of the best beef houses where the cooler is a salesroom. This is a very light wood and is kept as clean and attractive as soap and spar varnish can make it; or some good, sound common spruce is used for the lining, filled and varnished so as to be neat and sweet; as in the case of a cooler used for storage only. In either case the last lining in the upper portion is unseen, and of course needs only good, sound stuff, but it should be well filled at once.

One point to be noted in connection with this last lining is that the side walls on which

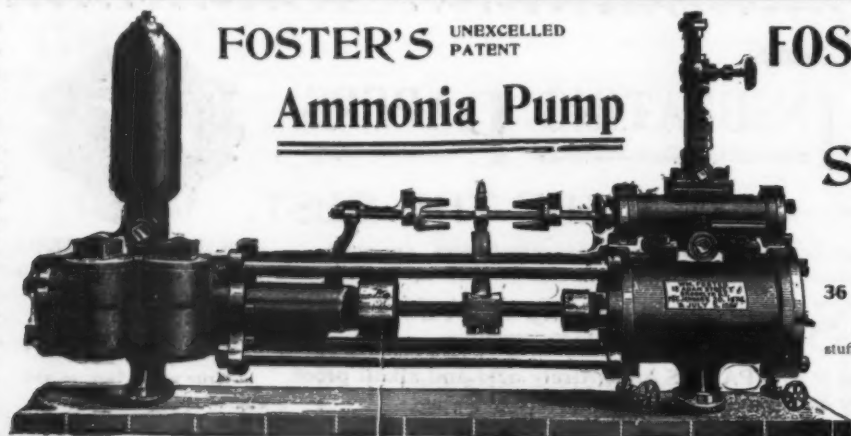
all the other board linings have been put on horizontally, should have this finished lining put on upright, for the reason that, be the cooler ever so well built, filled and finished, there is a chance of there being trouble sooner or later with this lining, in that it will swell or become damaged. If it is horizontal it cannot be repaired easily, while if it is upright it is a very easy matter to insert as many new strips as may be needed. They can be stained and filled and made to nearly match the adjoining surface, so as not to be noticeable.

In selecting this last lining it is well not to allow economy or convenience to influence the choice of material, spruce or white pine having been proven the best woods for the purpose.

Of course, a building is not complete until it has proper doors and windows, and so with the insulation the doors need to be made specially for the purpose with the same thin air spaces formed of tongued and grooved boards and paper properly filled out into the rabbetted bevel frame with rubber gum packing and canvas running under the last lining of the doors, so as to fit very tightly into the beveled plank jambs head and sill; these doors are necessarily very heavy and need to hang on special hinges, and also have the lever bolts made for the purpose.

These door frames need to be dove-tailed together in order to stand the hard usage they are sure to receive and the head has to have a trolley box also dove-tailed.

The window frames, as before mentioned, should be made of heavy planks with rabbets at the back to receive the insulation, but these frames should have provision for making the three or four fast sashes perfectly tight. This seems to be done the best by having the outer sash an inch longer than the others, so as to set down in a rabbetted sill and close



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the lower edges while the sides and head of this outer sash rest against the usual blind stop and have a plowed in stop or parting strip, but the other sashes are better put in with the stops wide, the sashes and stops being closely fitted in place and the stops screwed in. Of course, all glass is liable to breakage, so the sashes may have to be taken out and glazed, but one way of avoiding this is to set the two inner sashes with the putty side in. These sashes should be perfectly clear before being set in place, it being very apparent that they cannot be cleaned later, without being taken out of the window panes.

In laying the floor and finishing around the windows and doors the writer has used a simple quarter round in the corners and at the edge of the last lining of boards in place of a casing, the effort being to do away with all sharp corners and edges; the upper corners of the air ducts are made curved or angular, so as to prevent the decay which commences at these points because of the lack of circulation.

As the fitting up of a cooler has nothing to do with the insulation, we need not consider the ice slides, and racks, the tracking, office fittings, scales, etc., but we can look with profit into the construction of a regular cold storage building, to which a future article will be devoted.

#### Jenkins Bros.

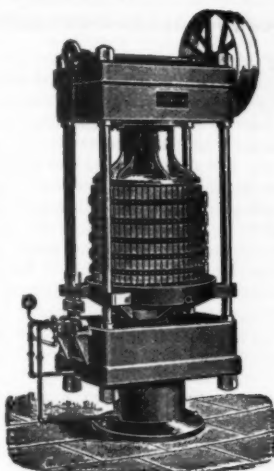
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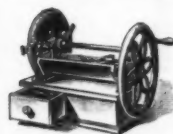
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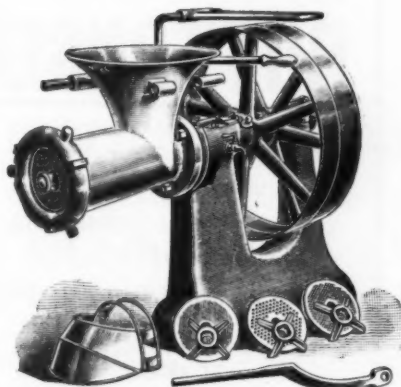


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New "Rapid"  
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# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

### STRONG MARKET—IMPROVING FOREIGN ADVICES—A FAIR DEGREE OF ACTIVITY.

The Liverpool public cable quoted an advance early this week; this was more as following the rise at Hull in the previous week, and at which latter point there continues considerable firmness. However, at Hull there are offers to sell at present at less than 3d advance on the improved prices of the previous week, although that further rise was quoted in a general way at that point. But the English markets, while well supported at any rise that has taken place, are less lively than in the period a few days since when they were rising in price and were stimulated as well by the then buoyant condition of affairs in this country. The markets abroad would be additionally stimulated by any further improvement in this direction. While Hull is getting a fair supply of Egyptian seed and is turning out as much oil as usual with it at this time of year, yet in consideration of the larger demands than ordinarily for its supplies from the soap trade on the continent and from England direct, it is more sensitive to the developments in this country than formerly, with an increasing probability that England will be forced to resupply from this direction larger than usual before the season is over in order to keep a trade which through the year remains at that point. The fact that New York and southern seaboard markets have hardly made a further advance this week, however, perhaps a little stronger the situation is, with holding, however, here and there upon a higher basis, accounts for the rather more conservative disposition over buying in England, after the briskness of the previous week. The French markets have been well sustained at any advance they had made in the previous week, but they have not reached a point yet to permit buying orders thence in any improved degree here or at the south. France undoubtedly has accumulations of the oil of sufficient importance to admit of its standing off for a while yet, while not fully impressed with the highly favorable statistical position in this country, but it is doubtful if it is carrying as much of a stock as at this time last year, as despite its larger importations than then early in the season its consumption is greater, and recently materially so, by reason of its shorter supplies of tallow. Other continent markets have also been conservative buyers recently, and the general export trading may be regarded as no way changed from its conservative attitude for some time. But the markets in this country are less than usual depending upon manipulation of export wants, at least for the present. They have confidence from features of a local character. Gradually the stocks of desirable oils, and which includes the good off grades as well as the better qualities, become under good control, while they are going into home consumption freely. There are here and there scattered through the South fair quantities of the good off oil, and which the recent advance in prices does not draw out for offer, as the mills owning it are abundantly able to carry it, while they are relying upon their opinions that it will all be wanted at a

substantially higher price before the season gets much older. But all grades of oil are in comparatively light supply over the South as against last year at this time. The heavy regular marketing of the productions all through the season has left much less of the product to be bought up than in last season at this time, while where it is held it is being drawn upon steadily to meet the stimulated wants of the soap trade in this country, and which are attributable partly to the scarcity of tallow, but as well from the very good business in manufactured products that is steadily proceeding. The tallow market has not made a further advance this week, indeed it has lost a little of its buoyancy, more by reason of the tamer London market and which was shown there on Wednesday of this week, when its public sale, although showing "unchanged prices," reported that the offerings had increased to 2,000 casks, while only one-quarter of it was sold. The oil market is sustained more by its own statistical position, while it would be stimulated if there was a further rise in tallow; it is regarded as likely to develop a hardening tone more on its merits in the reduced amounts to be had as the season advances and the necessities of the soap trade here and in Europe chiefly, although if lard should come out permanently from its somewhat feeble temper and take on a tone of firmness it would be of marked benefit to the position for prime oils, which, however, are likely to be scarce before the season closes, or

more particularly those upper grades, of which there would be no question as to their producing a handsome white oil and as a part from the consideration of a "season's prime" grade. Demands upon the New York market just now for really prime grades are not brisk, although there are steady moderate shipments of it while with the regular consumptive demands of the people owning the most of it it is probable some material reduction is taking place in the supply as the production of it is substantially made for the season. Texas has had some demand from the soap trade, west this week, although not as strongly so as in the previous week, while holding its prices firmly. The near Atlantic sections are placing a fair quantity of stock to their home refineries and soap makers and after making deliveries on contracts of oil sold ahead they have very moderate stocks for sale. In the Atlantic sections sales have been of 15 tanks off grade and about prime crude at 18½@19½. Texas quotes its crude in tanks at 19@20½. In New York sales of 600 bbls. crude at 22@22½, 2,500 bbls. good off yellow at 25@25½, 1,100 bbls. prime yellow at 26@26½, 750 bbls. white at 31@32; 800 bbls. winter yellow at 30@31, the latter for lots, 1,500 bbls. good off yellow in New Orleans at 23¼ closing, 24 asked.

On Thursday there were additional sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow in New York at 26@26½, and 600 bbls. good off-yellow at 25@25½, and market closed at 25 bid for good off-yellow and 25½ asked, with no changes in prices otherwise. (For Friday's closing prices see page 42.)

At a recent meeting of the Organized Aid Association of Plainfield, N. J., it was decided to establish a soap factory for the employment of the worthy poor.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

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**LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.**

(Special Telegram to The National Provisioner.)  
 Louisville, March 23.—Market dull; Texas prime crude offered at 19; Mississippi Valley offered at from 15 to 20, according to quality. Few sales at these figures.

**MANUFACTURE OF BUTTERINE.**

(Written for The National Provisioner and Copyrighted.)

(Concluded from last week.)

Having explained, at least superficially, the methods of manufacturing the various components, it remains to explain the amalgamation thereof, effecting the desideratum. The process is practically as follows. First, the soured cream and milk is churned (temperature commencing at 85 deg. F.), until butter begins to form, at which point is added the oleo oil, and thoroughly amalgamated, then is added the neutral (the oleo and neutral having been previously melted at a temperature of 90 deg. F.), and lastly, the butter oil and the coloring, annatto. When the mass has been thoroughly amalgamated it is discharged into vats of water in which a plentiful supply of ice has been lodged, so that the sudden cooling may give a fine grain to the product. In these vats it remains some 36 hours at the end of which time it is taken out and drained and afterward thoroughly "worked" by machinery, on a circular table, at once extracting the butter milk and table in the necessary salt. Afterwards the finished product is placed in cooling room, temperature, 38 deg. F., where it remains until packed in whatever packages are required.

Scrupulous cleanliness is observed throughout the whole process in every particular, the plant, utensils, and machinery thoroughly cleansed after each "run." No factory could be sweeter or cleaner than the butterine factory, and no matter more healthful than that used in the manufacture of butterine. Those who have been through such a plant, have seen the material used and watched the process throughout have no hesitation in stating that they can relish butterine equally as well as the best butter and some express a preference for the artificially manufactured article.

\* According to the butchers' organ, the German Government has decided to place American "hard sausage" in a higher tariff class as a luxury. This increases the duty from 17 to 60 marks on 100 kilos.

**CHICAGO WINS SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER.**

The establishing of a large plant at Chicago by the big Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company packinghouse concern as announced in our last issue, opens a pleasant vista to Chicago as well as to the company itself. The plant will cost between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000. The exact amount cannot be stated until plans are made, and contracts awarded. The figures are a rough forecast. The plot of ground secured, the Beers area, is about 15 acres, and not 50 acres as has been stated by outsiders. The plant will be built with a view to the prospective business which is natural from the solid growth now going on in the company's daily transactions throughout its field of operations. The \$600,000 extension of the Kansas City plant did not meet the almost pressing demands of the company's business in hand and in sight. Future—and some of the present—business had to be taken care of either by a further enlargement of the Kansas City plant, the New York plant, or the building of a new one elsewhere. After looking over St. Joe and other important meat centers, the company decided to add its big nerve to the packing heart at Chicago and join the big nest of similar concerns there in a lively competition for the world's trade. As a result, Chicago gets an investment of about \$1,500,000; a new army eventually, of 2,000 employees; a live pay-roll of about \$25,000 weekly; a new freight in haulage of 1,500 to 2,000 cattle daily, and a very much larger number of sheep and hogs; a new out haulage of the meat and the products of the carcasses of these; a new freight haulage of stuff to run the factories incidental to the plant as well as the main plant itself; have a new mountain air freshness in its general trade feeling. When the employees circulate this new \$25,000 weekly in local trade, Chicago can put on a new hat, buy itself a new suit of clothes and say: "S. & S. have a cigar with me, I'm glad you come." The thousands of people who will be indirectly connected with the business and reaping gains from it will add further financial energy and business to Chicago. Directly and indirectly there will be over 4,000 employees affected, and to this will be added the strength of individual transactions which will add into millions of dollars during the year.

Chicago is fortunate, and is grateful enough to feel kindly. This great storehouse, and commercial hub will have a new big spoke,

which must give new strength and greater speed to its great meat wheel.

It is not definitely settled when the actual work will begin; early summer, in all probability. It is hoped to open the plant full swing for the late fall trade. The greatest dispatch will be given the execution of the details of erecting the huge structures. There will be no better scientifically equipped plant in the world than this one will be.

**The Big New Plant at Kansas City.**

The large additional plant to be erected at Kansas City by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company will be ready for operation by the 1st of August. All of the contracts for the work have now been let. The structure will be 350 feet long, 250 feet wide and five stories high. The building will be of brick and iron, and, when equipped, will cost fully \$600,000. Work on the foundations commenced last Tuesday.


The whole plant will be run by electricity. There will be no belts, smells, or dirt. The entire structure will be electrically fitted throughout with the latest appliances. There will be a number of big dynamos and generators for this power. Two 500-ton ice machines will be put in as well as 2,500 horse power boilers. The new plant will kill 1,500 cattle daily and a much larger number of hogs and sheep. The cattle cars will be lifted bodily to the roof and the cattle killed on the top floor. This enlargement will employ more than 1,000 additional hands.

**Pork Packing.**

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Chicago .....	265,000	235,000
Kansas City .....	95,000	115,000
Omaha .....	73,000	60,000
St. Louis .....	64,000	35,000
Indianapolis .....	32,000	34,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	14,000	23,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	17,100	12,000
Cincinnati .....	21,000	24,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	39,000	11,500
Ottumwa, Ia. ....	18,700	18,800
Cedar Rapids, Ia. ....	5,200	12,000
Sioux City, Ia. ....	16,000	13,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	14,000	14,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	17,000	16,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	12,000	12,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	4,000	7,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	5,000	6,600
Bloomington, Ill. ....	2,200	5,200
Clinton, Iowa .....	1,000	3,000
Above and all other. ....	775,000	740,000

—Price Current.



# The American Cotton Oil Co.











MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

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THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.

# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—It looks as though there was a slight loss of tone this week. It is that kind of a market, however, when from developments, as not of the usual general order, deductions have to be made more from the lack of interest on the part of buyers rather than from a disposition of sellers. When the report of the London sale came in the previous week "unchanged," it was thought probable that buyers here would miss the stimulus they had had previously for several weeks, and would likely be more careful over their demands for a while at least; but the prices were then held as strong as ever and by reason of well sold up stocks here and at the west. The quiet condition of affairs ran through Monday and Tuesday of this week, without loss in the position of holders as to their views over prices except as miscellaneous lots of country made were on offer, and which without competing demands as concerns the export and home trade wants, were to be had at  $\frac{1}{4}$  less money than in the previous week, more particularly where the goods were under choice in quality. On Wednesday there was increasing indifference over buying. The London sale then came, showing still "prices unchanged," but it had this tame feature that there was a larger amount offered for sale, or fully 2,000 casks, while only one-quarter of it was sold. However, it is hard to see why this market should be permanently weak, if now actually so, and we believe that if there is any depression it is only on small lots of least desirable stock, while that the undertone is good and that it should be so from statistical features. If there was an attempt to buy city in hhd. today we do not know of more than 50 hhd. that could be had from melters hands, and this would have to be for next week's delivery. All of the small melters have contracts to fill that will take them all of next week, while one of the large melters has nothing to offer for the near future, as busy in making deliveries, while the other large melter is sold ahead for fully three weeks. If buyers then are waiting for an accumulation of stock to have views over prices modified, it is quite clear that they will have to wait rather longer than usual, while the statistical position in

Europe is of that order that it is likely to change to decided firmness again at any time. There had been nothing done here in city in hhd. up to the close of 'Change on Wednesday's market. A melter offers 50 hhd. city for next week's delivery then at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; there were no open bids over  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ , and it was thought that perhaps  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$  might buy. After 'Change a lot of 50 hhd. city was sold at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ . The country made has been taken in a small way for export at  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ , for choice, while the soap trade got some strictly prime at 5, and from this down to  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$  for fair quality, while 275,000 pounds have been sold for the week within this range. City edible is in small supply and firm at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ , at which 150 tcs. were sold. At Chicago the offerings are small as the productions are well sold ahead for the near future, and the feeling there is naturally quieter; prime packers there quoted at 5 bid and  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$  asked; No. 2 do., at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; No. 1 city renderers at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; prime country at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; No. 2 do. at  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ .

On Thursday the reports from Chicago were of a very strong feeling there and that a small advance over 5 had been paid for prime packers, or 750 tcs. at \$5.10, while in New York there was no city in hhd. on offer, and  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$  quoted as the market rate, at which the last sale (the day before) was made. The contract deliveries to the home trade for the week of city in hhd. amounted to 250 hhd., and at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ . (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is taking on a stronger tone, and is  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher. There is increasing demand at the West, where  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$  is now quoted and our city pressers now quote  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$  bid, at which it was possible to sell some, while the supplies here are only moderate as the demands from refiners are steady. Sale of 25,000 pounds here at  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ .

**LARD STEARINE.**—The city pressers

have a price based upon the cost of production and have steady demands from importers; but other occasional parcels are offered here that have to depend upon wants of refiners to take them up, show a comparatively easier price, and 90,000 pounds were sold this week at  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

**GREASE.**—A quieter tone prevails this week and in this respect it sympathizes with tallow, which has a temporary lull. Therefore the edge is off this situation, and prices are made a little uncertain, and a trifle easier, although there is no decided decline for any grade, with stocks only moderate of desirable grades. "A" white quoted at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , "B" white at  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ ; bone and house at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ ; yellow at  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ .

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There is firm holding, with some export demand; but there is less life to the general situation; nice goods are rather scarce, yet the general position is somewhat nominal this week. White quoted at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , and yellow at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ .

**CORN OIL.**—Exporters bought rather freely a few days since, encouraged by active consumption in Europe, and some favorable freights, and with the makers better sold up the turn of the market is more in their favor. Quotations now are \$3.35 to \$3.75 for large and small lots.

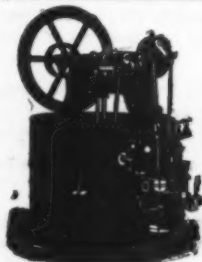
**LARD OIL.**—Has been affected somewhat by the course of the lard market. There were sales early in the week at 43, which was 1c under most of the sales of the previous week, and the range of prices now is 43 to 45. While the lard market is of the present uncertain temper, the large buyers of oil are naturally hesitating over taking large quantities; but there is a comfortable amount of business going on steadily with both the manufacturers and distributors, with the latter feeling that current prices are fairly safe and that lard is not likely to show a material decline, however backward it may be from advancing. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

### WELCH & WELCH,

#### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Kerosene Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Resins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

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**A BIG YIELD** of both **PROFIT** and **SATISFACTION**  
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BRAND OF...

**GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS.**

ALWAYS UNIFORM.  
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Do Not Accept Any Substitute.

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,**

...IMPORTERS...

383 West Street,

NEW YORK CITY.



## THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

(Translated for The National Provisioner.)  
(Continued from last week.)

Sec. 15. The prescriptions of the first section of section 9 and of these 10 to 13 have also to be applied to all meat entering into the custom territory. The harmless removal of the meat, or the sanitary measures to be prescribed by the police may, however, be substituted by re-exportation of the meat under correspondingly precautionary measures, provided there are no sanitary objections to it. Pork has also to be examined for trichinae.

Sec. 16. The Federal Council is authorized 1.—To prohibit the importation of meat, the harmlessness of which for the health of man can no more be ascertained in a reliable way at the importation.

2.—To order that at the importation of meat, which from the way of its procuring and preparation, according to general experience, does not offer considerable dangers for the health of man, an examination may be omitted, or limited.

3.—To order that meat, which though not destined for the use of man, but can be used for it, may be admitted to importation without examination after it has been made useless for the use of man.

Sec. 17. The inspection of horses must be made by veterinary surgeons. The sale of horse meat and the importation of the same into the custom territory can only be done provided the meat is visibly designated as horse meat. Meat dealers and keepers of hotels, saloons or restaurants can dispose of horse meat and use the same only by authority of the police which authority is at any time revocable. To these specified persons horse meat can only be delivered if such an authority is granted. In the business localities of those persons public notice has to be specifically given at conspicuous places and by legible signs that horse flesh is sold for use. Meat dealers must not sell or offer for sale horse meat in the same locality in which meat of other fresh animals is sold, or offered for sale. The Federal Council is authorized to order that these prescriptions shall also apply to asses, mules, dogs and other animals not regularly slaughtered.

Sec. 18. The inspector has to mark on the meat the result of his examination. Meat imported from foreign countries has additionally to be marked as such. The form of this marking is fixed by the Federal Council.

Sec. 19. Meat which has been subjected within the empire to an official examination according to above sections, 9 to 15, shall be subjected to another official examination only for the purpose of ascertaining whether it be

spoiled meanwhile, or otherwise suffered a change of its quality detrimental to health.

Sec. 20. In the mercantile preparation of meat such materials or processes which could give to the merchandise a quality detrimental to health shall not be applied. It is forbidden to import meat prepared in that way from foreign countries, to offer it for sale, to sell it, or to dispose of it otherwise. The Federal Council specifies materials and processes which are to be included in this paragraph. The Federal Council may order that this section shall also be applied to certain materials or processes which are liable to cover a quality of the merchandise which is detrimental to health or generally inferior.

Sec. 21. The Federal Council is authorized: 1. To prescribe rules for the examination of the inspectors of meat.

2. To fix regulations for the inspection of slaughtered animals and meat and for the further treatment of the same in case of objection.

3. To fix the fees for the examination of meat imported into the customs territory.

Sec. 22. As far as the Federal Council is not especially authorized or as far as it does not make use of any of the authorizations of Sec. 21, the territorial governments will order rules and regulations for the execution of this law.

Sec. 23. If in reference to

1. The animals to be subjected to examination.

2. The carrying out of the investigations by examined veterinary surgeons.

3. The inspection for trichinae.

4. The sale of condemned meat or of meat from animals mentioned in Sec. 17.

Territorial regulations demand obligations beyond those of this law, such obligations are valid provided that their application is not dependent upon the provenience of the slaughtered animal, or of the meat.

Sec. 24. The Federal Council orders how far this law can be applied to the territory exempt from custom.

Sec. 25. To prison up to six months and to a penalty up to 1,500 marks, or to one of these penalties will be sentenced

1. Who knowingly violates the prescriptions of Secs. 10, 11 or 20, or the interdicts based on Sec. 16 or Sec. 20;

2. Who knowingly disposes of meat as food or nourishment for man, which meat was either imported in violation of an interdict based on Sec. 16, No. 1, or had been made useless for man according to Sec. 16, No. 3.

Sec. 26. A penalty up to 150 marks or prison will be inflicted on anybody who

1. Commits any of the offenses mentioned in Sec. 25 not knowingly but negligently;

2. Who slaughters an animal before the same was subjected to an examination as prescribed in this law, or as ordered according to Secs. 3, 17 or 23.

3. Who disposes of meat before it was subjected to the examination prescribed in this law or ordered in accordance with Secs. 3, 14, 17 or 23.

4. Who violates the regulation of Secs. 7, 9, 12, 13, 14 or 17 or any territorial regulations given according to Sec. 23.

5. Who wrongly marks or changes marks made according to Sec. 18, or who knowingly offers for sale or slaughters meat, the marks of which have been falsely made, or changed, or removed.

Sec. 27. In the cases Sec. 25 and of Sec. 26, No. 1, in addition to the punishment of the violator the sentence has to include the seizure of the meat. In the case of Sec. 26, No. 2 to 4, the sentence may be in addition to the punishment also for the seizure of the meat, or of the animal. It is of no influence on the seizure whether the object belongs to the sentenced, or not. If an indictment or a sentence of a certain person cannot be carried

out the seizure of the goods may be ordered independently of it.

Sec. 28. The law of May 14, 1879, referring to the traffic in food or other subjects for use of man remains unchanged by this law, and Sec. 16 of the law of May 14, 1879, may also be applied to violations of the present law.

Sec. 29. All prescriptions of this law which refer to the establishment of institutions for the purpose of the carrying out of inspection of animals and meats will come in force on the day of the promulgation of this law. In all other respects the day in which this law goes into force, wholly or partly, will be fixed by imperial ordinance with the consent of the Federal Council.

(To be continued.)

## N. Y. CLEARING-HOUSE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The rules and regulations adopted by the Clearing House Committee of the Clearing House Association, New York, give all the banks discretion in charging for collections of items in which the national, State or city government is concerned. They also allow the same discretion on items payable in Boston, Mass., Albany, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Troy, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Baltimore, Md.

Otherwise charges must in all cases be made as follows:

For all items from whomsoever received (except on those points declared discretionary in section 2), payable at points in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Vermont, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the items respectively.

For all items from whomsoever received payable at points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Canada the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-quarter of one per cent. of the amount of the items respectively.

In case the charge upon any item at the rates above specified does not equal ten cents, the collecting bank shall charge not less than that sum; but all items received from any one person at the same time and payable at the same place may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount chargeable.

It was resolved that the foregoing rules and regulations are hereby established and adopted, and shall take effect upon the first Monday in April, 1899.

## New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected: J. M. Mauser (Mauser Mill Co., flour milling), and J. V. Sherwood, agent.

Proposed for membership: Harry Potter Lambert, by E. J. Plump; James W. McBride, by W. H. Tweddle; Harry J. Tweddell, by Alex. Munn; Charles W. Wyndham, by John A. Truesdell, and Harry L. Crandell, by F. R. Pettit.

Visitors at the Exchange: W. J. Gorman, C. H. Gulick, Y. G. Parker, N. L. Swift, Edwin F. Bagley, R. S. Johnson, A. L. Dues, W. H. Binman and C. E. Clifton, Chicago; C. H. Hopkins, Minneapolis; Thomas Martes, Duluth; T. L. Eryan, Kansas City; F. H. Bell, Toledo.

# W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission  
and  
Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,  
Stearines, Provisions,  
Fertilizing Materials,  
Beef and Pork Products  
of all Kinds.



# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES**—The packer situation is infinitely stronger than it was a week ago owing to the recent extensive sales. Sales representing in the vicinity of 100,000 hides have been effected, and the fact that "a change has come o'er the spirit of their dream" is evinced by the packers in their present demand for a fraction more on their offerings. Branded stock is well sold up. Natives are about the weakest feature of the market.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have brought 11½¢. These are not a strong variety at present.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have sold to the number of nearly 10,000 at 10¼¢@10½¢. Much of the stock now offering is at the latter figure.

**COLORADO STEERS**, 60 lb. and up, have sold in a substantial way at 9½¢@9¾¢. Some holders are anticipating 10¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have been in active request at 10½¢. They are the strongest feature of the current market.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb. and up, are well sold up at 10½¢. There would be no difficulty in getting an additional quarter cent for almost anything offering in this line.

**BRANDED COWS** have moved along in a gratifying way at 9¼¢@9½¢. A small sale at 10¢. was also reported. The ruling quotations are 9¼¢@10¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** not an active factor at 9½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—An apathetic call, combined with appreciable outside offerings are leading buyers to the supposition that they will be able to purchase on more favorable terms by holding off now. Holders naturally take a different view. Prices have undeniably withstood the effect of depressing influences exceedingly well and may continue to do so.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb., free of brands and grubs, cannot be said to be strong at 9½¢@9¢. for ones and twos. Sales have been very small.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb., are nomi-

### P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES  
PAID FOR

### HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

### RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,  
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed  
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

nally worth 10¢., although operators would probably hesitate to place an advance order at that price.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** have sold from 8¼¢@9¼¢. flat.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs, are worth 9½¢@9¢. for ones and twos. There is a rumored sale at a lower rate, but it lacks substantiation.

**NATIVE BULLS**—While in short supply are very quiet at 8½¢.

**CALFSKINS** are weak sisters, and have sold as low at 12¢. An equitable quotation is 12¢@12½¢.

**KIPS** are not in active request at 10¼¢@10½¢.

**DEACONS**, 50¢@70¢.

**SLUNKS**, 25¢@30¢.

**HORSEHIDES** are for an ordinary selection worth \$3.35¢@\$3.40.

**SHEEPSKINS**—Packer stock has moved at a satisfactory pace, but country skins have been quiet. We quote:

**FRESH PACKER PELTS**, \$1@1.15.

**FRESH COUNTRY FELTS**, 60¢@85¢.

**COUNTRY SHEARLINGS**, 25¢@40¢.

**FRESH PACKER LAMBS**, 70¢@81¢.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES**—At the end of last week the packers had the pleasure of recording sales between 28,000 and 29,000 hides, which, with the exception of 2,400 native steers and cows, were all branded stock. They can be well satisfied with this showing, as more than half the amount sold were at full prices—Colorados 9½¢. and 9¾¢., Texas 10½¢., 10½¢. and 10¢. Quite a block of Texas were sold on private terms which were supposed to be one-quarter below other asking prices. This week the market opened again well for the packers—some of them determined to get rid of the March hides, so that clearance sales for all that they can possibly take off for the month of March; Colorados sold at 9½¢., Texas 10½¢., 10½¢. and 10¢.; butt-brands 10½¢.; 4,000 native steers, practically clearing up the largest slaughterer of this kind to March 15. On the whole, the packers this week have reason to congratulate themselves on the rapid disappearance of the March hides. They have now little fear that they will have to shade the prices very much on the remaining March stock; in fact, one of the largest packers has taken it into his head that the remainder of March Texas should bring 11¢., 10½¢. and 10¢., with Colorados at 10¢. The only line of hides at present which seem to be dull are light and heavy native cows. All the tanners seem to be perfectly indifferent to them at 11¢., and owing to the agitation of the upper leather Trust, even 10½¢. do not seem to interest tanners, who, but for this disturbing factor, no doubt would have been purchasers at such prices. The packers make no hesitancy now of talking higher prices for the shadders and short-haired hides that will soon be the order of the day.

**SHEEPSKINS** are about in the same posi-

tion as they have occupied for several weeks past. Packers have no trouble of disposing of their stocks. The accumulations are very small, as there is always some buyer found for stock just slaughtered. The market could not be well more satisfactory than it is at present writing.

### BOSTON.

That tanners do not want buffs at 9¼¢. unless in exceptional cases, has become painfully evident. There are plenty offering at the price, but they are not being moved. New Englands have declined to 9¼¢@9¢.

**CALFSKINS**—Receipts are not large, and the demand is better than at Western centers.

**SHEEPSKINS**—There are very few domestics on hand. As soon as the question of duty is settled beyond the possibility of appeal, sales will doubtless be greatly accelerated.

### PHILADELPHIA.

A lot of stock has been moved on a basis of concession. Much of it was of an inferior quality.

**CITY STEERS**, 10¼¢.

**CITY COWS**, 9¼¢@9½¢.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 10¢.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 9¼¢.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 8¢@8½¢.

**CALFSKINS**—The call has lessened.

**SHEEPSKINS**—Very little call.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES**—Very little doing, as holders and buyers are apart in their views. No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, 11¢@11½¢.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 10¢@10¼¢.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 9¼¢@9½¢.

**CITY COWS**, 10¢@10¼¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** (flat), 9¼¢@9½¢.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 35).

**HORSEHIDES**, \$2@3.25.

**GRUBBIES**, 10¢@10½¢.

### SUMMARY.

The packer situation has gained considerable force during the past week, owing to the extensive sales that were made. The views of the packers, as may readily be imagined, have stiffened somewhat, and they are daily gaining courage and confidence. Operations in all kinds of branded stock have been extensive. Natives, however, are not strong. This invigoration has, however, failed to permeate the country market when conditions are in the main decidedly apathetic. Offerings from outside points, combined with an indifferent demand, have caused operators to anticipate a slump in values, although many of the knowing ones claim that this is improbable. There isn't much doing in the other centers, Boston, Philadelphia and New York all being rather quiet. The appended quotations reflect conditions:

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES:—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb. and up, 11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb. and up, 10¼¢@10½¢.; Colorado steers, 9½¢@9¾¢.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½¢.; No. 1 native cows, 10½¢.; under 55 lb., 11¢. (nominal); branded cows, 9¼¢@10¢.; native bulls, 9½¢.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES:—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb., 9½¢.; No. 2, 9¢.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb., 10¢.; branded steers and cows, 8½¢@9¼¢. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb. and up, 9½¢.; No. 2, 9¢.; native bulls, 8½¢.; calfskins, 12¢@12½¢. for No. 1; kips,

## PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.		
17 and up.	\$2.70	②
12 to 17 lbs.	2.30	②
9 " 12 "	1.80	②
7 " 9 "	1.40	②
5 " 7 "	.85	②
Under 5 "	.60	②

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and car'd for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

10½@10¼c. for No. 1; deacons, 50@70c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$3.35@3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1@1.15; country pelts, 60@85c.; country shearlings, 25@40c.; packer lambs, 70@81.

#### BOSTON:—

Buff hides, 9¼c.; New England hides, 9¼@9c.

#### PHILADELPHIA:—

Country steers, 10c.; country cows, 9¼c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

#### NEW YORK:—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11@11½c.; butt-branded steers, 10@10¼c.; side-branded steers, 9¼@9½c.; city cows, 10@10¼c.; native bulls, 9¼@9½c.; calfskins (see page 37; horse hides, \$2@3.25; grubbies, 10@10½c.

#### HIDELETS.

The shoe and carriage leather tanners, with a few exceptions, are doing comparatively little.

B. W. Jones, the skin importer of the Swamp, was one of the guests at the Windsor at the time of the fire.

The Boston "Journal" on Wednesday said: "About 60 per cent. of the firms of the United States engaged in the manufacture of upper leather from hides or calfskins have signed options for the turning over of their business to the American Hide and Leather Company, which is to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with \$60,000,000 capital, one-half preferred and one-half common stock. There are thirty-one firms which have up to this time failed to sign the agreement to turn over their tanneries to the new combination." Among these firms, the following are said to be in the combination: W. N. Eisendrath & Co., Grey, Clark & Engle, Lambeau Leather Company and the Walker Oakley Company, Chicago; William Becker, Milwaukee; Dubois & Van Tassel, Dubois, Pa.; White Brothers & Co., Boston; I. B. Weed & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Bussell, Hubbard & Co., New York; C. Moench & Co., Cattaraugus, N. Y.; J. G. Hoffman & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va.; American Oak Leather Company, Cincinnati; James Callery & Co., Pittsburg; J. C. Lappe & Sons Tanning Company, Allegheny, Pa.; Hugh Smith (incorporated), Newark, N. J.

The Pittsburg Cotton Oil Company, of Pittsburg, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The corporators are: W. C. Hargrove, D. H. Abernathy, J. A. Smith and five others.

## THE FOURTEEN SECRET STAGES OF SKIN PICKLING.

The intricate process, through which a sheepskin goes from the hide dealer's wagon to the pickling tank before it becomes that mystic article—a pickled skin—which has so puzzled the treasury officials and appraisers of many administrations is little understood. It is a trade secret. After inspecting the modus operandi of several concerns, the writer was still uninformed except as to the disagreeable odors about it. From one of the best operators and practical experts in the country the true facts have been gleaned and they are here unostentatiously related. The divulger is the head processor in a large pelt pickling concern. Here are the cherished secrets of the interesting subject:

When the skin is stripped from the carcass of the sheep and delivered to the pickler it first is cleaned by being soaked in water and brushed. This preliminary process takes from one to two hours time.

In the next stage water is extracted from the skin by centrifugal force in an eccentric wringer, taking about 15 minutes to do it.

Third Stage—The pelt then goes to the workmen in its third stage, where it is painted with sulphide of sodium and slack lime. This can be done with lime alone; or with lime and arsenic. The painting is done on the flesh side with an ordinary brush. The skin is taken direct from the wringer to this process. Two good men can paint 500 to 600 skins per day, according to the speed of the operators and the size of the skins treated. This treatment is to loosen the roots of the wool.

Fourth Stage—The skins are now placed in piles until the wool is sufficiently loosened to pull. This takes from 8 to 24 hours, according to the strength of the depilatory and the temperature of the room and the season of the year. Less depilatory is required in summer than in winter.

Fifth Stage—The skin is then taken to the pulleries, where men pull off the loosened wool and grade it according to its commercial value. One man can pull from 100 to 120 skins per day in winter and more—probably 150—in summer.

Sixth Stage—The "slat"—for that is the technical name which the skin denuded of its wool is called—is now taken from the pulling room, put in clean fresh water and washed. This process takes about an hour to cleanse the slat of dirt and the depilatory or wool-loosening wash.

Seventh Stage—The skins are now lifted

from the water of the wash and placed in large vats containing a solution of slack lime and water, where they are left for two to three days. They are then hauled out, and "re-set;" that is, are put back in a stronger solution of lime and fresh water, remaining in this new wash two to three days longer. From 500 to 1,000 "slats" go in a vat according to the size of the skins and of the vat. From 500 to 1,000 "slats" go in a vat according and washed in clean fresh water to get the lime out of them in order that they might be further handled by the operators without burning their hands. This wash is also a benefit to the processed pelt.

Eighth Stage—From this bath, after the clear water wash, the pelts are received by the "beamsters"—the scrapers. They trim the "offal" and scrape the flesh and the fat from the flesh side of the skin. One man can "flesh" about 300 pelts per day. This operation is done over a circular wooden beam with a circular two-handled knife which is blunt on the underside and very sharp on the cutting side.

Ninth Stage—After this treatment by the "beamsters" the skins are again washed, this time in clean, milk warm water, for about half an hour. The "beamsters" then take them again and work them on the grain, or wool side with a similar, but lighter tool. This is done to cleanse the skin by taking out any remaining lime or fatty substance as well as the small hairs and wool left by the "pullers." This is to thoroughly cleanse the skin.

Tenth Stage—After this, the skin is again taken and washed in water at a temperature of not less than 92 degrees F. This washing takes from a half to one hour.

#### THE CRITICAL STAGE.

Eleventh Stage—The pelt has now reached the critical stage of its progress to the final pickle vat. Right here its quality or value to the tanner as a leather maker is either made or destroyed. The problem now is to preserve in the skin its natural enamel which alone makes the dressed product from the tannery a possibility. If this enamel is cracked, injured, or destroyed the skin has no value except as undressed leather.

At this stage, the skin is put in a "bran drench" consisting of wheat, flour or middling and water. The quantity generally used is about 200 pounds of flour to drench 600 skins. This "drench" is heated to not over 95 degrees F. Then the skins are placed in the bath. The purpose of this is to open the pores of the pelt and therefrom eliminate the

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particles lime or depilatory which may still be left in the skin after its numerous baths. This can only be accomplished by the fermentation of the flour or bran in the drench. If this process is not thoroughly understood and carefully watched to prevent the bacteria from forming which will ruin the natural enamel of the "slat" this enamel becomes rough and "shady" and cannot be put into any good class of leather for light colors. Such a cracked skin, after tanning will not take a light color in dressing nor even a good black. It will not take a red, a yellow, or a tan color. The skin will be irreparably injured for tanners' use. The length of time during which skins are usually left in the bran drench varies according to the perfect or imperfect development of the fermentation of the bath itself. They should never lay in an imperfectly fermented drench. The time generally taken to properly "drench" a skin—including the time utilized in properly developing the drench itself—is from 8 to 24 hours, according to the class of the skin to be processed and the season of the year in which it is done. Summer takes a shorter period than winter.

Twelfth Stage—The "slats" are now taken from the bran drench and thoroughly washed in clean, fresh, milk-warm water. This takes about half an hour. The purpose of this wash is to take out of the pelt any dirt or lime still adhering to the "Slat" after the drenching process is finished.

Thirteenth Stage—The skin now reaches the pickle from which it receives its name of a "pickled skin."

This pickle into which it is placed is a solution of salt and sulphuric acid in water. The quantities are about 1½ quarts of sulphuric acid and 50 lbs. of salt in 100 gallons of water. Into this, 100 skins are put. They remain in this preservative bath about twelve hours, being all the while continuously moved around by a paddle wheel. This is also to bleach as well as to preserve the skin. The bleaching is as follows: The sulphuric acid uniting with salt (which is chloride of sodium) frees the chlorine. The chlorine thus freed in the pickle bath cleaches the "slat."

Fourteenth Stage—From the pickle, the "Slat" is taken, spread up, and then assorted or graded. They are now ready for market and the custom house officer who must decide whether they are partly manufactured when more than half of the currier's work has been done on them. The cost of advancing the sheepskins through the fourteen stages of the pickling process is about as much as the cost of carrying forward the foreign skins we get in the pickled state from that state to the further stage of rough-tanned skins on which there is a duty of 20 per cent.

#### ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

The Arabol Manufacturing Company of 13 Gold street, New York, manufactures a number of brands of gums and pastes. The company received the highest award for its products at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in '93. Their gums and pastes are highly endorsed. As a sample of the encomiums paid to the products, the letter may be quoted of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., the well-known and extensive pork packers, of Toronto, Can., to the Arabol Company. The former company says: "We have used your 'Tinnol' and it has more than fulfilled our anticipations, and we shall be pleased to let you have our orders when again in need." This is a sample of the many pleasing letters which the Arabol Company daily receives. Their sticking products are no stickers on the market. They find a ready sale and are popular.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE MONOPOLIES.

From the Journal of Commerce.

From advance sheets of The Commercial Year Book shortly to be issued from this office, we are able to present a summary of approximately complete statistics of the trust organizations in the United States. We here use the term "Trust" in its broadest popular sense; as covering not only consolidated corporations, framed for directly monopolistic purposes, but also alliances of independent organizations acting under a common understanding for the purpose of less directly regulating or defeating natural competition, the latter being but a small proportion of the whole. At the end of last month, these combinations numbered 353, with the following aggregations of capital stock and bonded debt, compared with a year previous:

	1899.	1898.
No. of organizations .....	353	200
Common stock .....	\$4,247,918,981	\$2,889,757,419
Preferred stock .....	870,575,200	393,764,033
Total stock .....	\$5,118,494,181	\$3,283,521,452
Bonded debt .....	714,388,661	378,720,091

Stock and bonds .....

The details included in these totals have, in some cases, been difficult of procurement, and in some instances estimates have had to be adopted; we therefore cannot in all cases claim precise accuracy; but from the care that has been exercised in the compilation, we feel justified in claiming a close approximation to exactness in the totals above set forth.

It will be seen that, at the end of February, these 353 combinations had issued a total of \$5,118,500,000 of capital stock and \$714,389,000 of bond obligations. These figures show an increase, over those we published a year ago, of 76 per cent. in the number of institutions and 60 per cent. in the combined stock and bonded debt; which indicates the extraordinary rapidity with which the movement has spread within the last twelve months. What proportion of the entire manufactures of the United States has passed under this new form of organization may be inferred from the fact that the census of 1890 values the entire capital then employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries at \$6,525,000,000, which includes all the minor or retail work done by small individual proprietors. This means that the total capitalization of these combinations is equal to about 90 per cent. of the entire manufacturing investments of 1890. About the only important branch of industry that has escaped the trust invasion is that of textiles; and if we eliminate that department from the total for 1890, the present capitalization of the monopolistic industries will be found to about equal the valuation of the last census. These facts will indicate with approximate clearness how closely our industrial system has approached to complete absorption under monopolist control. The process of transition has passed far beyond the stage of possible arrest; it is virtually a completed accomplishment, except in a few industries which have hitherto seemed unsusceptible of consolidated management, but which may be drawn later into the maelstrom.

The change is the most stupendous revolution ever accomplished in the history of the world's industrial growth. Its suddenness is as remarkable as its magnitude. It has come with none of the careful deliberation that usually attends the investment of great aggregations of capital. It has been guided by no precedent experience. It is no gradual result of a natural evolution. It is an abrupt

outburst of resistance to an unusually severe pressure of the natural regulatory force of competition. It is a reversal of all that economists have accepted as fundamental axioms of trade. It is an undeliberated revolt against the most essential force in the regulation of production, distribution and values—the natural law of competition. It amounts to a complete disruption of the relations between the industrial forces and classes of society. It is an extinguishing of the voluntary exchanges between the producing and merchanting interests, and the creation of one exclusive producing organization for each industry, to which all other material interests must yield subjection. Industry at large is organized into a system of feudalized corporations, each one of which enjoys absolute power within its special branch of production, while, taken in the mass, the system constitutes itself the supremest trade power in the nation. These innovations upon the fixed methods of industry, though fundamentally affecting the citizen's free access to the opportunities of industrialism, take little account of legalities, equally ignoring the law as it stands and as it may possibly be changed to meet the case. This headlong precipitancy has pursued its purpose almost without forethought; certainly with slight consideration for trade moralities or for the weightiest of human liberties, and with little regard for the perils to public order which the outworkings of the system are too liable to evoke.

In advance of the event, it would not have been deemed possible that the most important class among our trained and responsible capitalists could at one bound take such a daring leap into the dark. The change is at best a stupendous experiment. The pressure of excessive competition which has made our industrialists willing to embark on this venture was undoubtedly trying and threatening; so much so that it need not be considered surprising if those who were suffering most should be found willing to risk the alternative of an unpromising venture, and still more an experiment that presented, at first sight, some alluring attractions; but that the whole body of industrialists should simultaneously forsake known and well-proved methods for a revolutionizing reconstruction can only be regarded as an unparalleled craze of venture among men who have always proved signally sane.

The change, however, is now a fixed fact. It places nearly our entire industrial system upon the monopolistic basis. That is a venture unparalleled in the history of material civilization; and not merely the manufacturing interest but the still vaster interests thereon dependent can but await the outcome with an expectancy that must grow more intense as the trial progresses.

Some things are claimed for the new conditions which many are disposed to concede. Undoubtedly the great expansion of machine production, for instance, calls for the employment of much enlarged capitals; but it surely does not follow that this principle may be logically or safely carried to the length of giving to each industry one sole organization and a single mammoth capital, in preference to having several large competing capitals. Equally, it must be granted that the consolidation of a number of competing capitals into one concern should be attended with important economies in management. But it is not to be denied that such concentrations of management will be subject to countervailing offsets from the absence of the stimulus of competition; from the uncertainty about the management falling into the best possible hands; from the discouragement to invention which always attends monopoly; and from the possibility that the administration may be entrusted to "friends" rather than experts.



And, above all, it cannot be assumed that any savings from these economies will go to consumers rather than proprietors, when a very large proportion of the common stock represents not actual capital invested, but assumed earnings which will naturally be demanded by the stockholders.

Among the things to be determined by this experiment are the following:

1. Whether, with the vast constant increase in the national capital, it will be found possible for the monopolies to long protect themselves against outside competition.

2. What will be the recourse sought by the great and wealthy distributing class who will find themselves at the mercy of the trusts and whose services the latter will probably ultimately seek to dispense with?

3. Will this superseded class of middlemen employ their large means in resort to manufacturing in competition with the trusts?

4. So with the producers of raw materials, who so far as respects the home market will have but one customer, for whose single wants they will all be competitors—will they be disposed to join cause with the displaced or dominated distributors in establishing competition against the monopolies?

5. Can the trusts fulfil their promises of cheapness to consumers and yet earn dividends upon their inflated stock issues? and if not, what will become of those promises?

6. If the liberal working capitals with which the "trusts" are now prudently protecting themselves should disappear in catering to speculative operations in their stocks and in satisfying the clamor of stockholders, what would be the disposition of the banks to extend loans to institutions constituted and exposed to new dangers as these are? Would the banks, in such case, become the backers of the monopolies?

7. With the trusts pledged to low prices on the one hand and to dividends on watered stock on the other, what will be the position of labor under the new system? If the trusts' restraints upon production create a redundancy of labor, what will be the effect upon wages? Will the onus of monopoly, in the long run, fall upon the back of the workingman?

8. How will the monopolies protect themselves against competition from foreign factories where prices are not artificially regulated? Do they expect to have the tariff raised to suit their convenience? If not, how can they escape the effects of external competition? Moreover, if a resentment in public opinion should so shape politics as to bring about a reduction in the tariff, would not the purpose of the monopolies be neutralized and their imagined advantages be dissipated?

9. Is there any probability that ultimate resentments among the distributing and raw material producing classes may induce them to encourage such a change in our tariff policy?

10. As it is the professed purpose of the monopolies to maintain prices on a full profit-paying basis, what will become of the large increase in our export of manufactures which has arisen during recent years from selling our ever-growing surplus to foreigners at the lowest possible prices?

11. Is a hard and fast combination to protect prices compatible with securing an expansion of our foreign markets commensurate with our capacity for production, with the increase in our supply of labor and with the unprecedented gain in the amount of capital seeking employment?

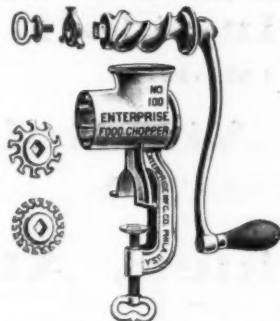
12. Are the American forces of capital and labor capable of being held in restraint for the convenience of these combinations?

These are problems which the new system of industrialism has courageously propounded; and for a considerable period they must occupy the anxious attention of the American people. We can only hope the popular temper will maintain its equanimity through this prospective trying ordeal.

### THE ENTERPRISE FOOD CHOPPER.

The latest production of The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., is a Food Chopper No. 100. The claims are made that its wearing qualities are very superior and that it will chop more and do better work than any food chopper on the market.

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three cutting knives, cutting fine, medium or coarse as may be desired, and when cutting fine, the product is uniformly fine; when cutting medium it is actually medium and when cutting coarse, it is absolutely coarse. In either case the pieces or particles are of uniform size and thoroughly chopped. A machine of this kind should have a very wide field for its sale.

All of the goods manufactured by The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Pennsylvania, are the very best in their respective lines and judging by the merits of their other goods, it is fair to presume the food chopper will add new laurels to their reputation.

### SCARCITY OF MEAT IN STRASSBURG.

Consul Baehr, in advising of the scarcity of meat at Strassburg, Germany, says:

I believe there is hardly a place in the German Empire where the scarcity of meat is more apparent than in the city of Strassburg. Having a population, according to the census of 1895, of 135,608, which has increased since that date at a good rate, and including a military garrison of over 15,000 men, the demand for meat is naturally large. The restrictions of the importation of American meats have been unfortunate; the more so because at the same time the home supply has been curtailed by the prevalence of different sicknesses among cattle, hogs, etc.

In consequence of the scarcity of meats of all kinds, prices are high. Beef costs from 14 to 33 cents a pound; pork, from 13 to 22 cents; mutton, from 15 to 25 cents; veal, from 12 to 36 cents per pound, according to quality and cut. Poultry, game, etc., are so expensive that only the wealthy can afford them. Many families are compelled to forego the use of meat entirely, or to adopt horseflesh as a substitute for those generally used.

The consumption of horse meat has grown in all parts of the country. According to fig-

ures given by the Statistical Bureau of the city of Strassburg, there were slaughtered in 1896, 822 horses and mules; in 1897, 899; and in 1898, 1,099. The killing is done at the public slaughterhouse.

The price of horse meat is also going up steadily; it ranges now from 6 to 8 cents per pound.

### HIGH PRICE OF AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

Consul Erdman writes from Breslau, Germany, in regard to the expense attending the importation of a box of meat containing six hams and six pieces of breakfast bacon. The weight of the box was about 115 pounds, and Mr. Erdman paid a duty in Hamburg of 10.15 marks (\$2.42), a local duty in Breslau of 7.65 marks (\$1.82), which, with freight charges from New York, made a total of 43.80 marks (\$10.42). The consul adds:

It will be seen that it is an impossibility to import American meat into this part of Germany. With the cost of freight and duty, it is much more expensive than German meat.

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# The Manufacture of Sausages



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# Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

## CO-OPERATION ON BY-PRODUCTS.

In the matter of the by-products of the slaughtering business, the small slaughterers in the large cities are better situated in the matter of profitably disposing of their refuse, and incidentals. Even in the populous centers the smaller slaughterer makes a disadvantageous disposition of those parts of the animal which do not go directly into the meat pieces or carcasses. Many butchers do not understand the importance or real value of the by-product. The country butcher who slaughters and sells in his own way in his smaller community may have the idea, but has not the market. There are many small towns which are near enough to each other to form a co-operative association on by-products, deliver them to some common center and manufacture these into the legitimate commercial articles which they can make.

There is always a market for glue, nents-foot oil, gelatine and jellies. Sugar refineries use carloads of clarified blood, and the dried blood will be readily purchased by any fertilizer company, or a farmer may as well buy it for barnyard compost. The butchers themselves need the sausage casings which are made from the intestines. The bladders are sought by lard and snuff packers. Small rendering works, sausage works, and pickling vats are not expensive accessories. Even the old cow's tail tuft is dried out, steamed, washed and given extra frills, then resold as curled hair. There are many other items. The provincial butcher loses the viscera of his slaughtered herd; he practically loses the head, feet, lower limb bones, much other bones, the organs and the blood. He, in fact, loses a third to nearly a half of his steer, for which he must pay a good price on the hoof.

To the slaughterers in smaller cities, and in clusters of them, we submit the following figures for their thoughtful spare time:

The by-products of the average steer are sold for more than the carcass and the meat compounds. This sounds strangely to the uninitiated, but, according to the experience of the Chicago packinghouses, the meat and its compounds of an average steer sell for \$40, while all of the by-products of the same steer realize about \$55. This latter sum is roughly made up as follows: Hide, horns, hoof and hair, \$25; fats, blood, sinews and bones, \$15; miscellaneous other wastes, \$15. These are the wholesale prices.

The value of the by-product is at once seen. The small slaughterer who yields much of his refuse and trimmings to the local crematory or to the earth, or gives it or sells it for practically nothing may realize from the above how his profits go to waste or into the pockets of others. These smaller

men might profitably associate themselves on their by-products, study them up and erect plants which could yield them a profitable return.

## FIGHT OF THE BUFFALO BUTCHERS.

The butchers of Buffalo, N. Y., are having a tilt with the aldermanic committee over the question of having to pay a license to do business, while the grocers are presented with the freedom of the city in the matter of this embargo. If the grocers are not required to pay a trade license to do business, the butchers very justly insist that these storekeepers shall not be allowed to sell fresh, salt or smoked meats, sausage, lards or manufactured meat products for the sale of which the butchers claim they purchase the privilege from the city council. The fight for a new ordinance covering this point is on. This ordinance should be introduced and passed, or the grocers should also pay a license for the privilege of feeding the people of Buffalo. The injustice to the butchers is plain. Let the remedy be ample.

## FLANKING THE LAW.

The statute laws of New York State positively prohibit the slaughter and sale of immature or "bob" veal. In spite of this, and the severe penalties which may overtake the slaughterer, as well as the middleman and the merchant, there are farmers and others in many counties in New York State who think they have more brains than the whole of the Agricultural Department, and more cunning than the entire detective service of the anti-bob veal law equipment.

While there is no law which prohibits a man from shipping his veal calf across the river into New Jersey alive, and slaughtering it there at Unionville, Quarryville or any other "ville" in Orange or some other county, any such veal which is brought back into the State of New York on the Susquehanna and Western or some other road becomes as illegal as if killed in the Empire State. The State authorities have power over these carcasses and the inspectors are on the watch for this contraband stuff. Even false certificates will cease to palliate the offense. The user of veal under such a certificate lays himself liable to additional penalties. The department at Albany is formulating a scheme to suddenly trap some of the "bob" veal dealers in a novel way.

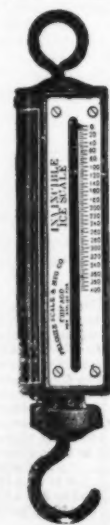
We have always maintained, and do so now, that the "bob" veal business is a losing game. There is a large margin between the price paid the farmer and that at which it is sold to the dealer. There is also a big mar-

gin between this price and that at which the consumer buys, but this is, in the long run, eaten up by the hiding and dodging necessary to cover up the trade. To this must ultimately be added the cost of the confiscated stuff and the expenses of court trials, due to arrests, etc. The "bob" veal game is a losing one. It will be more precarious as the inspectors warm up to "deacon" methods.

## Soap for Nothing.

Has the Conscience Company's soap agent called on you? He's worth listening to, but don't let him send you a gift box of soap. You won't have to pay anything for the soap, but you'll have to pay the express on a wee little box of soap, and that covers the whole thing. Oh, no. They do not send it by express. It happens this way. A pleasant, pretty well dressed gentleman trips into your store, tells you a funny yarn on one of the townsmen. He's not a book agent, nor a picture seller. He's a clean, white business man, as straight as a gun barrel and just popped in to wash the town free. He's going to give the people a conscience cleaning soap free. He's going to clean other soap out of the town by giving every man a box of soap for nothing. Then he'll buy after that. He wouldn't even quote prices. He just asks for your address. You feel a bit sandy and dissatisfied with your old-time soap, so you give him your name and address for a trial free box. Then he flits into another place. Before he leaves town your neighbors are swinging onto his coat tail for free boxes and handing him around to your friends. He has gone. Very soon afterwards a large box full of little boxes arrive. Presently a sort of expressman pops into your place and says modestly, "30 cents, please." "What for?" "A box of soap." You pay it. He leaves. Then you see your little box—such an innocent looking little thing with half a dozen small cakes of, possibly fair, soap in it which your local store would sell you for 20 cents. The bogus expressman is busy delivering. You feel like keeping quiet and laughing at the others until they find you out. Then you both begin cussing the agent. He's busy elsewhere. This is no theory. It's being done up about Rochester, N. Y., now, and elsewhere. Keep your name and address to yourself.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 2,200 lbs.; veal, 1,950 lbs.; 29 calves, 1,400 lbs.; 22 barrels poultry, 4,400 lbs.; mutton, 2,300 lbs.; hogs, 5,450 lbs.; 2 livers, 20 lbs.



## "INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.  
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies. . . . .

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.  
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO,



### The Same Old Dodge.

Lock your ear against premium schemes, whatever their kind. They agree to advertise you, and you agree to take and distribute tickets (trading stamps). They keep their agreement with you to a limited degree and in spots. You, like a dunce, pay them 50c. for 100 stamps and shove their line ceaselessly, giving one for each dime's worth of goods purchased, or 100 stamps for each \$10 worth of purchases. This equals the old 5 per cent. on your own business. They pretend to advertise you. But here is the agreement you sign with them:

"This Agreement, by and between the Philadelphia Trading Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa., parties of the first part, and ..... of ..... party of the second part.

"Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, agrees with the party of the second part to perform in a faithful manner the following: To print in the Directory of their Subscribers' Book the name, business and address of the party of the second part. To deliver at the homes of the people of Philadelphia, Pa., 200,000 copies of said books, soliciting their trade, and to instruct and explain to them how they are to use the same, and keep a correct list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom the same are delivered. To advertise the said party of the second part in at least three daily papers of this city until our system is understood, and in every way to use their best endeavor to promote the business interest and trade of the party of the second part. And the party of the second part agrees with the party of the first part, in consideration of the faithful performance of the foregoing, to receive from the party of the first part a sufficient amount of trading stamps to supply all persons who may call for them. The stamps to be given out as follows: One stamp to be given for each and every 10 cents represented in a purchase; ten stamps for \$1.00, etc. the stamps to be given when the purchases are paid for, provided bills do not run over ten days, in which case party of the second part can, at his option, refuse to give stamps. To pay party of the first part 50 cents per 100 for all stamps thus used. To make weekly settlements for each page used or given out. To co-operate in every way possible with party of the first part to promote the best interests of all the merchants named in the book. To display 'We Give Trading Stamps' in a conspicuous place in their store and window.

"The parties of the first and second part mutually agree that this agreement shall remain in force for one year from above date."

### New Jersey Debt-Collecting Law.

When this document or a similar one is insinuated under your nose show the man the door. If he persists, just add before you sign it, a clause in which the company guarantees just half of the additional trade for the whole time that the oily agent tells you that you will get by this means. Put in safeguards to protect you in the matter, and then see if he agent of the company will sign this 50 per cent. guarantee of his forecast of business. He will not. Then hustle him.

The marketmen of New Jersey may look forward with much relief to the measure now before the New Jersey legislature. They can, if it passes, levy on 10 per cent. of a man's wages. The provisions of this sought-for act will bring much relief. The garnishment bill is an act whose purport is "To render 10 per cent. of the contract moneys due judgment debtors in that State subject to execution levy."

It provides that "10 per centum of money due or to become due to any judgment debtor in the hands of any person as his contract debtor or debtors, or the agent or agents of any such contract debtor or debtors, whether natural persons or corporations, shall be, and hereby is made subject to lien and levy under judgment and execution for debt out of any court like other leviable property, upon service of notice of such levy by the sheriff or constable making the same, and levy so made and notice in writing given to both such judgment debtor by contract shall make the contract debtor so served responsible for the retention of 10 per centum of moneys due or to become due any person or contractor being a judgment debtor as aforesaid, until satisfac-

tion of the judgment debt with costs of suit; and he shall pay the said 10 per centum of moneys when due the judgment debtor to the sheriff or constable, making levy under execution, upon demand, whose receipt therefor shall insofar discharge his liability to the judgment debtor on his contract; provided, however, that no more than 10 per centum of money due or to become due under contract aforesaid shall be subject to levy and payment under execution, and that in event of levy under more than one execution, the said 10 per centum shall be applied in satisfaction of said several judgments, according to priority of levy and notice."

Section "2" deals with the duty of the officers and with the form of process. Section "3" provides manner of procedure by party holding garnishees funds, and \$100 to \$500 penalty for refusal to answer or false answer. Section "4" puts the act in force at once, if passed.

### Food Value of Hens' Eggs.

"Eggs are generally regarded as a valuable and nutritious food," says "Farmers' Bulletin" No. 87. "According to a large number of American analyses, an egg on an average weighs 2 ounces and has the following percentage composition: Shell, 10.5; water, 66; protein, 13.1; fat, 9.3; and ash, 0.9. A side of beef contains on an average about the same percentage of protein, but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to the nitrogenous group of foods, and would naturally and quite properly be combined in the diet with materials supplying carbohydrates (sugar and starch), such as cereals, potatoes, etc.

The California Station has recently reported an extended study of the physical properties and chemical composition of eggs, the chief object being to determine whether there was any basis of fact for the popular opinion that eggs with brown shell have a higher food value than those with white shell. The brown-shelled eggs were from Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and the white-shelled eggs from Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas, and Black Minorcas.

The yolk of the brown-shelled eggs in the experiment showed 49.59 per cent. of water, 15.58 per cent. of protein, 33.52 per cent. fat, 1.04 per cent. of ash—99.73 per cent. total. The white of this egg showed 86.60 water, 11.90 per cent. protein, 21 fat and 54 ash—99.69 per cent. total. The white showed 49.81 per cent. water, 15.49 per cent. protein, 33.34 per cent. fat, 1.05 per cent. ash—99.69. The white of this egg showed 86.37 per cent. water, 12.14 per cent. protein, 35 fat, 56 per cent. ash—99.42 per cent. total. This disproves the old belief that "brown eggs are richer than white ones." The main points of superiority upon physical examination, though very light, belongs to white eggs. There is practically no difference between white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs. The difference in eggs of different breeds was no greater than the difference between eggs of the same bird.

The value of any food is determined not alone by its composition, but also by its digestibility. It is evident that if two foods have the same composition, but owing to physical properties or other cause the first gives up twice as much material to the body in its passage through the stomach as the second it is much more valuable. In connection with other work the digestibility of eggs was studied at the Minnesota Station. Five experiments were made by means of a pepsin solution to determine the digestibility of eggs cooked under different conditions. Eggs were cooked for 3 minutes at 212 degrees F., giving a "soft-boiled" egg, and for 5 minutes and 20 minutes at the same temperature. An egg boiled 3 minutes and digested for 5 hours in pepsin solution, compared with one boiled 20 minutes and treated in the same way, showed 8.3 per cent. undigested protein

in the former, against 4.1 per cent. undigested protein in the latter. Under similar treatment the egg boiled 5 minutes gave 3.9 per cent. undigested protein.

Another trial was then made, in which the eggs were cooked for periods of 5 and 10 minutes in water at 180 degrees F. In both of these cases the protein was entirely digested in 5 hours.

These results would indicate that while the method of cooking has some effect upon the rate of digestibility, it does not materially affect the total digestibility. The results agree quite closely with those reported some years ago by Rubner, a German investigator, who found that 97.1 of the protein of hard boiled eggs was digested.

### To Sweet Cure Meat.

Take a hindquarter of beef. It is best. Cut into convenient pieces. Put these in the following brine: For each hundred-weight take a peck of coarse salt, one-fourth pound of saltpetre, the same of salaratus and a quart of molasses or two pounds of brown sugar. Add water enough to cover the meat. Heat boiling hot and pour over the meat, which has previously been placed in an earthen jar; mace, cloves and alspice may be added for spiced beef. Putting the brine on hot sears the outside and prevents the escape of the meat juices. One can weigh the meat and make the brine accordingly. After it has lain in brine for ten days, take it out and hang up to drain for a day, then smoke with a little smoke and hang near a stove to dry. When sufficiently dried place in paper bags, tie up tight after dusting each piece with black pepper, and hang in a cool, dry place.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.

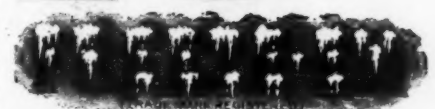


Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Silage and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.



Freeze-em is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By  
**B. HELLER & CO.**  
CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago  
U. S. A.  
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

## Local AND Personal

\*\* H. Lux's Sons are installing an ice-making plant in the market at Bleecker street, Utica, N. Y. The water will be supplied from a well which is being dug in the rear of the place. This well is now down nearly 400 feet.

\*\* Mrs. David has closed her butcher shop at 927 2d avenue, and has purchased the market of John Schiffmeyer, at 31st street, between 6th and 7th avenues, which she has opened to a good house and hotel trade.

\*\* The building which is being erected at North Hampton, N. H., for Frederick Shaw will be used as a slaughterhouse.

\*\* E. D. Evans, late manager of the Central Market Company's meat department at Pittsfield, Mass., has resigned to become manager for the Cudahy Packing Company, at Holyoke, Mass.

\*\* Weil & Blum have closed their Colonade market at 2d avenue, between 58th and 59th streets.

\*\* George Link gets through as provision salesman at the Armour Packing Co., Manhattan Market, this week.

\*\* Ex-Alderman G. Adam Sauer, of Utica, N. Y., has purchased his father's meat market at Sunset avenue and Warren street of that city. Mr. Sauer, Sr., has been in the meat business 28 years. Alderman Sauer will still run his popular market at Plant street.

\*\* The Kingan Provision Company has obtained a judgment against Charles Zimmer for \$51.

\*\* Nelson Morris & Co. have won their suit against Ernest H. Blackwell and Charles H. Mandeville, whose store was at Riverside. A non-suit was granted in the case of George F. Kuett, who only loaned the due money. The amount of the judgment secured was \$263.62.

\*\* Louis Cassague, one of the leading butchers of Harlem, and who has a large shop at 789 Amsterdam avenue, is vigorously fighting the "four-track" trolley murder scheme, which sets its death jaws up his way. He is one of the solid and influential property owners in his district.

\*\* During the severe high wind on Sunday night the W. 39th street old gates on Lister's Yard were blown down. This is a sort of Borean hint for a new set of skeleton portals.

\*\* George McDougall goes on as provision salesman for the Armour Packing Co., at their Manhattan market branch. He was formerly at the Trenton, N. J., branch of the company, where he did well.

\*\* The Mayor and Council of Buffalo, N. Y., have issued a butcher shop license to Wambach & Ess, at 637 Ellicott street, of that city. A license to sell fresh and salted meats was also issued to Fred C. Gerlach, at 439 Genesee street, Buffalo.

\*\* Armour & Co. are enlarging their branch at East Broad street, Plainfield, N. J., by putting up a large needed building. This is made necessary by their growing business over there.

\*\* B. Franz & Bro., dealers in dressed beef, veal and mutton, at 302 and 304 North Fifth street, Springfield, Mass., have spread out considerably by erecting much needed enlargements and improvements. They also make sausage and fertilizer.

\*\* C. B. Howard, of Dakota City, Neb., will very soon open out in the meat business in that thriving place. The location should be a good one.

\*\* George Lovelace of Montana has purchased the meat market of S. Skillman at Union, N. Y. He has arrived with his family and has taken charge.

\*\* The Imperial Packing Co., of Canajoharie, N. Y., is putting up and shipping ham and bacon in glass. The bacon is put in glass cans, and the ham in glass jars. This novel package, it is claimed, will keep the enclosure sweet for months.

\*\* An eastbound Page avenue, St. Louis, trolley car crashed into a big beef steer last week to the discomfiture of the car, the passengers and the company. The works were dislocated for a while.

\*\* John Murray, lately in Augusta, Ga., is now Nelson Morris & Co.'s manager in Havana, Cuba.

\*\* Seven butchers are applicants for the post of meat inspector at Wilkesbarre, Pa. They are: Anthony Toole, Samuel Falk, Frank Schong, John O'Dea, C. J. Deible, Adam Kropfer and Peranto.

\*\* Meyer & Peters have bought out Jake Weinstock's shop, at 2d avenue, between 57th and 58th streets, and are doing a good trade. The new proprietors are live business men.

\*\* His partner Berg, taught Alfred J. Hargan of 110 New street, Newark, N. J., a \$300 partnership lesson in the small stock slaughtering line, last week. If Edward Berg wishes to slaughter with you, begin on him first.

\*\* Cutting out time seems more profitable to a Coatesville, Pa., butcher than cutting out steaks. He will walk from Coatesville to Philadelphia, and back—a total distance of 80 miles—in 24 hours for a wage of \$50. That equals 3 1/4 miles per hour for the whole time.

\*\* Swift and Company are making extensive improvements at the S. W. corner Noble and Perry streets, Philadelphia. The work includes three big smokers, a new elevator, new floors and other alterations at a cost of \$10,500.

\*\* Mr. C. W. Armour, of the Armour Packing Co., is in Kansas City. He, doubtless, was a genial host to the visiting War Board of Inquiry.

\*\* Mr. George Hotchkiss, of George Hotchkiss & Co., Manhattan Market and all over is in Tallahassee, Florida. He will be absent for some days. The visitor can be congratulated on evading the cold March winds of the north, and the catarrhal east winds of Florida by squatting in the ozone of the western pines of the State.

\*\* Traveling Inspector, J. H. Norris, of the Cudahy Packing Co., of Omaha, was in the city during the week. He came in on Tuesday and is seeing the "lions" at the right hand of popular General Eastern Manager Hughes. He reports things improving in the West. When the cattle and the money get thawed out together we expect a lively trade fight between the two.

\*\* Robert Penn, Manhattan Market manager, for George Hotchkiss & Co., has, for some time, been suffering with pneumonia. He was out on Tuesday for the first time, but is hardly yet fit for work.

\*\* John Stimmel, the prominent butcher of 9 Second ave., has buried his second son, Jacob. This will be the only shadow which will harrass the brightness which Mr. Stimmel puts into his summer resort at Whitestone Landing, N. Y., where so many people have enjoyed the pleasures put up by this energetic meat and provision man.

\*\* Mr. H. L. Swift, of Chicago, was in the city during the week in the interest of the provision business of his company.

\*\* If "Black's" voice sounds over the 'phone like as if he is talking through a wad of cotton, don't get cross and miss a sale, for he has a "beastly" cold and is stuffed up. Armour & Co.'s 'phone was hoarse all day Tuesday and Wednesday. "Blacks" new voice puzzled "Central" and made her weep over the fellows who wouldn't believe they were "connected" with 1557-38th.

### The U. D. B. Co. Extending.

A very important extension of the big East side city dressed beef concern will be started next week. The last of the contracts for the machinery was let this week.

For some time the constantly increasing business of the United Dressed Beef Company, at 44th street and 1st avenue, has been crying aloud for more room and increased facilities. President Blumenthal finally yielded to the pressure of this crowding and decided to expand. As a result, the great building of the company will experience a decided change. A big new refrigerator will be put in. It will hold nearly 500 cattle. There will also be placed in two boilers of about 150 horse power each. This power is additional to that which is now operating the plant. A new Anderson drier—this making the second of this kind now in—will be put in. This deodorizing drier will be specially built to order. It will be the largest drier, we understand, that the manufacturers ever made.

In addition to these important improvements the building will be reinstalled in many respects with the latest needed appliances and other machinery. The electric plant will be overhauled and supplemented.

As tated in the outset, this extensive remodeling and enlarging is made necessary by the constantly growing and expanding business of the United Dressed Beef Company. In it all is the just reward for carrying a uniform and specific grade of goods backed by energy and agreeable business methods.

### Enlarging and Exporting to Cuba.

On or about May 1 next, Mr. J. S. Bailey will extend his large meat and provision house up to the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. The accommodation of the concern will be almost doubled. This increase has been made possible by the moving of the North River Beef Company, the present occupiers, to 90th street and 3d avenue. The enlargement has become necessary because of the increased export and domestic trade done by Mr. Bailey's house. He is at present exporting largely to Cuba. Nearly three-fourths of his outgoing hams go to that country. Mr. Bailey made a name and a record in the Jersey City Packing Co., which is now bearing its rich and just fruits. The recent sad death of Mrs. Bailey is the only sorrowful thing in his bright path.

### Happy Engagement.

Nathan Grabenheimer, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, became engaged last Sunday (19th inst.), to Miss Babetta Katz, the pretty daughter of Daniel Katz, residing at 305 Amsterdam avenue. They will receive on Sunday, April 9. Their numerous friends will be willing guests to these happy hosts on that date.

### A Business Man said:

"For economy's sake I had done without the telephone service until lately. I had it put in less than a year ago. Now I would not give it up for Five Hundred Dollars a Year."

(HE PAYS \$90.)

MESSAGE RATES make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate. STANDARD EQUIPMENT for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.  
15 Bay St., 92 Broadway, 115 W. 20th St.



## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, March 24, 1899:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Huter, J., 1 E. 134th st.; to H. A. Ham- burger (filed Mar. 17).....	\$125
Cohen, A., 207 Watkins st. (Brooklyn); to E. Diamond (filed Mar. 18).....	80
Grenspun, B., 313 Rivington st.; to E. Diamond (filed Mar. 18).....	22
Cohn, Bennie, 13 Monroe st.; to R. Lif- kowitz (filed Mar. 22).....	40
Klein, S. G., 171 Clinton st.; to J. Ger- ner (filed Mar. 22).....	99
Weber, Wilhelmina, 34 Forsyth st.; to Conrad Weber (filed Mar. 22).....	1,500

##### Bills of Sale.

Fackner, A. M., 836 Amsterdam ave.; to W. Mouff (filed March 22).....	\$1
Schelsky, L., 12 Ludlow st.; to M. Levin (filed March 22).....	200
David, M., to J. Caster (filed March 23)	200

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Van Donselaar, Albert, 807 Bedford ave.; to Charles Degenhardt (filed March 17).....	\$200
Dangler, G., 649 Vanderbilt ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed March 20)	195
Barron, Samuel, 316 Flushing ave.; to Elz & Bronner (filed March 20).....	110
Wulbern, John, 448 Humboldt st.; to Henry P. Schaf (filed March 22).....	500

##### Bills of Sale.

Lohmann, Diedrich, 1704 8th ave.; to Frederick Graeber (filed March 24).....	175
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### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, March 24, 1899:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Lorties, E. & A., 111 W. 28th st.; to A. M. Rigby (filed March 17).....	\$400
Koppialky, Anna, 736 8th ave.; to A. Koncinski (filed March 17).....	250
Kreutner, L., 61 E. 12th st.; to J. H. Meyer (filed March 17).....	100
Felte, L., Jerome ave. and 177th st.; to J. Gregg (filed March 18).....	309
Vanderbilt Hotel Co.; to Beinecke Co. (R.) (filed March 18).....	4,270
Krause, H., 832 8th ave.; to W. Heidel- berger (filed March 18).....	200
Singer, M., Tremont ave. and Boston Road; to M. Levin (filed March 18).....	70
Varrick, K., 1382 Ave. A; to J. Vopelak (filed March 20).....	160
Ariel, H. F., 881 6th ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed March 21).....	45
Mahuke, C., 324 Canal st.; to Bedford Fur. Co. (filed March 21).....	20
Kenny, Helen, 2112 8th ave.; to Dupar- quet H. & M. Co. (filed March 22).....	94
Stollmeyer, J., 490 Myrtle ave. (Brook- lyn); to A. Marekman (filed March 23).....	500

##### Bills of Sale.

Renganeschi, Guraimi, 139 W. 10th st.; to Tina Renganeschi (filed March 17)	\$1
Ahrens Bros., 1441 Madison ave.; to F. Leidner (filed March 17).....	600
De Vito, Vincent, 91 Mulberry st.; to Caterina De Vito (filed March 17).....	1,000
Feins, R., 28 W. 3d st.; to Feins & Ufland (filed March 18).....	500
Pignataro, C., 330 E. 115th st.; to V. Bozzone (filed March 20).....	90
Wahner, G. F., 873 6th ave.; to C. P. O'Connell (filed March 22).....	200
Marshall, Anna, 417 E. 34th st.; to T. G. Whittle (filed March 22).....	350
Sepede, B., 567 E. 49th st.; to M. A. Pugliese (filed March 23).....	200

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Strachstein & Fertel, 560 Myrtle ave.; to Simon Lavin (filed March 17).....	\$170
Klee, J. P., 205 Nostrand ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed March 18).....	225
Schumacher, H. Theo., 174 Engert ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed March 21).....	145
Schlesinger, Regina, 126 Manhattan ave.; to Lena Stern (filed March 21).....	400
Coughlan & Clark, 315 Flatbush ave.; to Dennis A. Goyer (filed March 21).....	265
Meyer, Louis, and Arfmann, Rudolph, 63 Sumner ave. and 289 Stockton st.; to Wm. Kreckmann (filed March 22).....	1,000

##### Bills of Sale.

Nubel, Edward W., 293 Bridge st.; to John R. Nubel (filed March 17).....	\$1,000
Guzzardo, Antonio, 212 Prospect st.; to Kosa Paravola (filed March 20).....	300
Schaf, Henry P., 448 Humboldt st.; to John Wulbern (filed March 22).....	2,500
Monhof, Anne, 220 Lynch st.; to Jacob Horn (filed March 23).....	425
Hanson, Ellwood, 826 Flatbush ave.; to Louis Gregerich (filed March 23).....	1,200

#### HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

##### Mortgages.

Eppu, Oscar; to E. R. Biehler.....	\$15
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#### ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

##### Mortgages.

Schitz, Michael, and another; to M. Weiss.....	\$40
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## BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Max Miller, Little Rock;  
meat; chatt. mortg., \$305.

CONNECTICUT.—Adam J. Bruckner,  
Canton Center; meat market; moved to Col-  
linsville.—C. K. Ranney, Hartford; meat  
market; sold out.—M. A. Pond, Bristol;  
meat market; receives warranty deed to R. E.  
—F. H. Smith, New London; meat market;  
receives warranty deed to R. E.—Walsh  
Bros., Torrington; market; Patrick Walsh et  
al gave warranty deed to R. E.

INDIANA.—A. L. Evarhart, Greensburg;  
meats; succeeded by J. Cline.—Gideon Gim-  
mer et al, Indianapolis; meats; R. E. mortg.,  
\$1,600.

MASSACHUSETTS.—R. B. Brigham &  
Co., Boston; restaurant; Nelson H. Bush,  
dead.—Bryden & Estabrook, Boston; whole-  
sale provisions, etc.; J. Warren Estabrook,  
dead.—Charles M. Twing, Georgetown;  
provisions; damaged by fire.—A. M. Babb,  
Lynn; provisions; assigned.—Olaf O. Grun-  
ner, Boston; provisions; voluntary petition in  
bankruptcy.

MICHIGAN.—Daniel H. Peters, Burling-  
ton; meats, etc.; succeeded by Cameron &  
PHELPS.—Earl & Taylor, Galesburg; meat  
market; dissolved.—Jacob Miller & Son, Te-  
cumseh; meat; Jacob Miller; chatt. mortg.,  
\$557.

NEW JERSEY.—Roth Raymond & Co.,  
Jersey City; wholesale provisions; receiver  
appointed.

NEW YORK.—Jesson Bros., Baker; meat  
market, etc.; succeeded by Morgan & Coates.  
—Fred Turner, Troy; restaurant; burned  
out.—Levi Stanton, Auburn; market; judgments.  
\$344.—Levi Stanton, Auburn; meat; bill of  
sale, \$596.—M. D. Williams, Poughkeepsie;  
meats; bill of sale, \$100.

OHIO.—W. H. Valentine, DeGraff; resta-  
urant, etc.; sold out.—Henry Gaughan, Ham-  
ilton; retail meat; succeeded by Motzer &  
Hirzman.—Mrs. E. Stephens, Hamilton; re-  
tail meats; dead.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Loeb & Rohreimer,  
Philadelphia; hides, etc.; dissolved; Elias Loeb  
continues.—E. A. Blackburn, Sharon; resta-  
urant; out of business.—L. B. Webb,  
Scranton; meat; judgment, \$325.

RHODE ISLAND.—Henry N. Viall, Providence;  
meats, etc.; failed.—Louis Lescault,  
Center Falls; meats, etc.; bought R. E., \$2,  
100, also mortg. R. E., \$2,000.—J. O. Dra-  
per & Co., Pawtucket; mfgs. soap; deeds  
R. E., \$10.—Pidge Bros., Providence; mar-  
ket; filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—  
Jas. B. Brayman, Wickford; provisions; filed  
voluntary petition in insolvency.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

### The St. Paul Butchers Banquet.

In celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary  
the Butchers' Mutual Benefit Society this  
week held a banquet in Druid's hall, Sev-  
enth and Jackson streets. Nearly seventy-  
five members were in attendance. Before  
sitting down to the dinner the members held  
a short business session and made seven of  
their number honorary members for life.  
They had been with the organization since its  
formation and to commemorate the occasion  
each was decorated with a silver badge ap-  
propriately inscribed. The seven members  
thus honored were F. W. Luley, Albert  
Sphangen, Louis Eisenmenger, H. C. Ehr-  
manntraut, William Kasmirsky, Max Eibert  
and John Marty.

Ex-President Charles H. Houck had a  
gold-headed cane presented to him together  
with resolutions expressing pride and grati-  
fication over his untiring work in behalf of  
the society. Speeches and music closed the  
occasion. Joseph Herbst, president of the  
society, was the toastmaster.

### Hot House Lambs.

Hot house plants and hot house fruits and  
flowers are common enough, and dear enough,  
for that matter, like all dainties taken out of  
their season. "Hot house lambs," however,  
is a subject not known to the every-day  
eater, observer or reader. This peculiar, arti-  
ficially forced meat luxury is a toothsome dish  
for angels and dainty fairies.

All animals have their seasons. The nat-  
ural season for the commercial spring lamb is  
in June, and on until its name is sheep. The  
hot house lamb is distinctly out of its natural  
season. It is a hot house product, and of  
hot house growth, bred by artifice, and nur-  
tured by artifice; all in the artificial at-  
mosphere of a well banked, evenly heated and  
carefully watched barn. The ground work is  
laid by richly fattening the mother early in  
the fall of the year. Each breeder has his  
own secret process for developing this mater-  
nal ewe of the anticipated lamb. Under the  
imposed conditions of fat the lambs are  
dropped early. They are immediately put in  
the even temperatured, banked up barn or hot  
house to hasten the growth of the new mar-  
ket delicacy. The mother, as well as the  
lamb must be equally well cared for, for a  
shaft of wintry air would be fatal to either.  
The best foods are again pet secrets with  
each breeder. The hot house carcasses of  
these forced bodies get into the market about  
five months ahead of their natural season.  
The first shipments arrive for Christmas  
when, in the regular order of nature, they  
would not arrive before June. The carcasses  
of these younglings weigh from 25 to 35  
pounds, pelt and all, and naturally command  
fancy prices, fetching about 30 cents per  
pound wholesale, skin, haslets and all. Choice  
cuts reach up to 75 cents per pound retail.

Hot house lambs have been shipped into  
the New York City market since 1885. Mr.  
A. Paul, Jr., the gentlemanly and business-  
like merchant at Grace avenue, West Wash-  
ington Market, was about the first market-  
man to ship this table luxury into this mar-  
ket. He is the oldest "hot house lamb" mer-  
chant in the city, though himself but a young  
man. This peculiar commodity is shipped  
from New York State, Ohio, Michigan and  
Pennsylvania. New Jersey used to send such  
lambs in a few years ago. The season for  
these lambs is from December to May and  
Mr. Paul disposes of from 100 to 300 per day  
at an average of about \$7 per carcass, weigh-  
ing 30 pounds. This includes the pelt. Mr.  
Paul also handles very nice poultry and birds.  
He is a connoisseur himself, and his stock is  
evidence of that fact.

## Business Opportunities.

### POSITION WANTED.

By a lady as cashier or bookkeeper in retail or wholesale market. Has had ten years' experience and is thoroughly posted on everything pertaining to the provision business. Address N., Box 14, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl Street, New York.

### POSITION WANTED.

Practical, first-class sausage-maker capable to take full charge of factory. Would like to hear from parties organizing a company; 16 years' experience, partly in Germany, and this country. Best of reference.

Address "Sausage Department,"  
Care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
284 Pearl St., New York City.

## Ice Machine WANTED.

WANTED a 10 to 15-Ton direct expansion Ice Machine. Address, THE HAMILTON PRODUCE CO., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

## NINE GOLDEN RULES FOR TRADE ADVERTISERS.

I.—Look upon Trade publicity as being just as necessary as a rent. Cultivate the acquaintance of a good trade paper. It can help you.

II.—Be sure that you spend your money in the best channels. Advertisements which cost little are usually not worth anything.

III.—If advertising is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Take a broad view of what advertising can do, directly or indirectly, for your business.

IV.—Let brains enter into your advertisements. Have an announcement that will be looked at a second time.

V.—Follow up your advertisement with good value and genuine attention. Make your firm known far and wide for some special feature.

VI.—Do not expect buyers to rush all at once into your arms because they see your advertisement. Good buyers are like choice fish, not caught by the first bait.

VII.—Give as much attention to your advertising as you do to your banking account. Some advertisers take the smallest possible space, crowd it with as much matter as it will hold, and then wonder why it does not produce a fortune.

VIII.—Be determined that your firm shall be among those who will supply the packing houses, butchers, markets, slaughter-houses, rendering works, sausage makers, soap works, oil mills and fertilizer works.

IX.—THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is THE medium for your firm. It goes to BUYERS and is read everywhere.

## Chicago Markets

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 20
Prime steam.....	a 5 15
Neutral.....	a 6 1/2
Compound.....	a 4 1/2

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
---------------------	---------------

### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	40-42
" " No. 1.....	-38
" " No. 2.....	-30
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	-28
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " Extra.....	42 1/2 a 45
" " No. 1.....	35
Tallow Oil.....	28
	40-42

### TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	4 1/2 a 5
No. 2.....	4 a 4 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	5 a 5 1/2

### GREASES.

Brown.....	a 3 1/2
Yellow.....	a 3 1/2
White, A.....	3 1/2 a 4
" " B.....	a 3 1/2
Bone.....	a 1 1/2

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	1 1/2 a 2
Stuck.....	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 30

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	24 1/2
Crude.....	21
Butter oil, barrels.....	22-30

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	a 1.65
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.37 a 1.40
Concent tankage, 15 to 16 p.c.p. unit.....	1.40
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c.p. per ton.....	15.50 a 16.00
Unground tankage, 9 & 30 p.c.p. per ton.....	16.00
Unground tankage, 8 & 30 p.c.p. per ton.....	13.50
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c.p. per ton.....	13.50
Ground raw bones.....	24.00 a 25.00
Ground steamed bones.....	19.00 a 20.00

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 a \$205 per ton 45-70 lbs. average
Horns.....	\$200.00 to \$220.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00 "
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Pocket Pieces.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Tenderloins.....	15 1/2 a 16
Spare ribs.....	3 1/2 a 4
Trimmines.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Boston butts.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Cheek Meats.....	3 a 3 1/2

### CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White, clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	a 5

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 50
Lard tierces.....	1 05 a 1 10

### Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—On Friday there was nothing done here in city in hogsheds and the position of affairs was unchanged; 4 1/2 was the best bid, while a melter having 50 hhds. to sell asked 4 1/2.

GREASE STEARINE.—Later—White is quoted at 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, and up to 5 asked, and yellow about 4 1/2.

COTTONSEED OIL.—On Friday there was no change in the position of this market from our review.

\* The McNiell Stockyards bill has been killed in the House Committee on Agriculture of the Minnesota Legislature.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

620,901. CATTLE GUARD FOR RAILWAYS. Thomas A. England, Draper, Utah; Nannie S. England administratrix of said Thomas A. England, deceased. Filed July 27, 1897. Renewed Jan. 17, 1899. Serial No. 702,470.

620,935. METHOD OF RECOVERING CHROMATES FROM TAN LIQUOR. Henrik J. Krebs, Wilmington, Del. Filed Nov. 3, 1897. Serial No. 657,280.

620,977. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTER. Charles Schneider, Union City, Conn. Filed June 18, 1898. Serial No. 683,829.

621,044. EGG-CASE. Alva Deerwester, Culver, Mo. Filed April 15, 1898. Serial No. 677,649.

621,045. WASHING AND CANNING TABLE. Frank A. Dixon, San José, Cal. Filed March 19, 1897. Serial No. 628,356.

621,116. HOG CONVEYER. Nathan Mandel, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to John W. Kohlhepp, same place. Filed Sept. 4, 1897. Serial No. 650,693.

621,127. CENTRIFUGAL BUTTER-EXTRICATOR. Olof Ohlsson, Newark, N. J. Filed July 5, 1893. Renewed Jan. 10, 1899. Serial No. 701,766.

621,128. PROCESS OF PURIFYING LIQUIDS. John M. Ordway, New Orleans, La. Filed July 16, 1898. Serial No. 686,112.

621,157. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTER. Julius M. Seay, Woodbury, Ga., assignor of one-half to George Wooster, same place. Filed July 3, 1897. Serial No. 643,363.

621,162. EGG-PRESERVING CRATE. Benson H. Shearer and William O. Lewis, West Clarksville, N. Y. Filed Mar. 16, 1898. Serial No. 674,029.

621,200. HOG TRAP. Albert Auchly, Montgomery City, Mo. Filed Jan. 15, 1898. Serial No. 666,804.

621,203. ATTACHMENT FOR MEAT-CUTTING MACHINES. Louis Ballbach, Detroit, Mich. Filed Feb. 26, 1898. Serial No. 671,720.

621,227. DESICCATED-MEAT COMPOUND AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Frank C. Colby, Houston, Tex. Filed April 18, 1898. Serial No. 678,005.

621,297. SCALE. Allen De Vilbiss, Jr., Toledo, Ohio. Filed Dec. 13, 1897. Serial No. 661,636.

621,306. CENTRIFUGAL CREAM-SEPARATOR. Charles L. Kneeland and William C. Hartmann, Lansing, Mich.; said Hartmann assignor to said Kneeland; said Kneeland assignor of one-half to Guy W. Renyx, same place. Filed April 13, 1898. Serial No. 677,406.

621,308. LABELING MACHINE. James T. Marlin, Kansas City, Mo. Filed Sept. 23, 1897. Serial No. 652,682.

### TRADE-MARKS.

32,588. PEANUT-BUTTER. The Peanolia Food Company, New Haven, Conn. Filed Feb. 13, 1899. Essential feature.—The word "Peanolia." Used since Jan. 1, 1899.

The New Zealand "Trade Review" reports a new soap factory started in the neighborhood of Wellington. It is stated that the appliances for the work are very complete and up-to-date, and that it is the proprietor's intention to devote himself chiefly to the manufacture of fancy soaps. The production of candles and soap was among the earliest of the manufacturing industries established in the colony, as was only natural when the increase of the flocks and herds resulted in a good supply of tallow. The days when New Zealand had to import her supplies of common soap have long since passed away, and the importation in the year 1897 was only 13 cwt. The importations of fancy soaps are, however, increasing from year to year.



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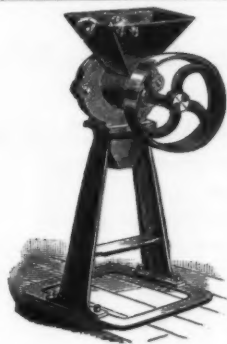
Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alcohol	Cream Tartar	Manioca	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Deviled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Arrow Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dog Cakes	Milk Food	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mince Meat	Saratoga Chips
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Binder Twine	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Lined	Snuff
Bird Gravel	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Harness	Soaps, Laundry
Bird Seed	Florida Water	Oil, Tanks	Soaps, Toilet
Blacking, Stove	Flour	Olives	Soaps, Scouring
" Boot and Shoe	Fly Paper	Olive Oil	Soaps, Castile
Blue and Bluing	Fodder Yarns	Oranges	Soap Powder
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Borax, Powdered	Fruits, Green	Paint	Soups, Canned
Bouillon	French Fruits In Gl.	Paper, Toilet	Soup Tablets, Evap.
Brooms	French Vegetables	Paper Bags & Sacks	Spices
Brushes	Fruit Butter	Paper, Parchment	Sponges
Butters, Fruit	Fruits, Marmalades,	Paper, Wrapping	Spring Balances
Butter	Jellies, etc.	Paris Green	Starch, Laundry
Butter Color	Fruits in Glass	Peas, Green & Split	Starch, Cooking
Candles	Fruit Jars	Peas, French	Starch Polish
Candy	Fruit Syrups	Perfumery, etc.	Stove Polish
Canned Goods	Fruit Juices	Pickles	Sugars
Can Openers	Gelatine	Pigs' Feet	Sulphur
Cans, Ash	Ginger, Jamaica	Pipes	Syrups
" Oil	Ginger, Canton	Plum Pudding	Tacks
Cartridges, Shells, etc.	Ginger, Preserved	Pop Corn	Tapers
Catsup	Glue	Polish, Stove	Taploca
Caviar	Grape Juice	Polish, Shoe	Tar Fine
Celery Salt	Green Ginger Root	Polish, Furniture	Tarred Rope
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Chalk	Grocers' Sundries	Potash, Ball	Tinctures
Chamois Skins	Guava Jelly	Potash, Concentrated	Tobacco
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" Imported	etc.	Potted Meats	Tooth Picks
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ness, etc.	Jars, Fruit	Putty	Washing Fluid
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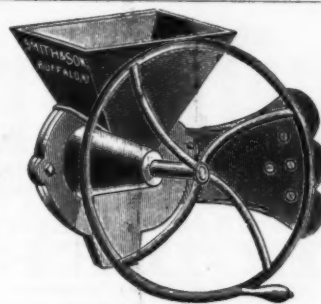
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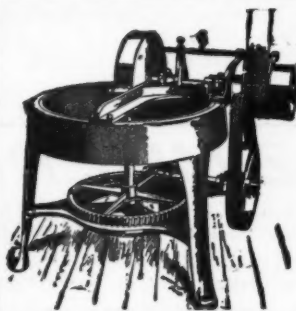
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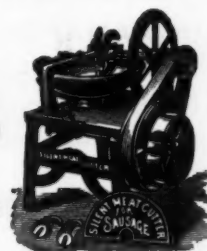
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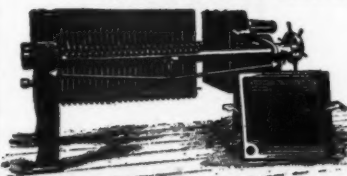
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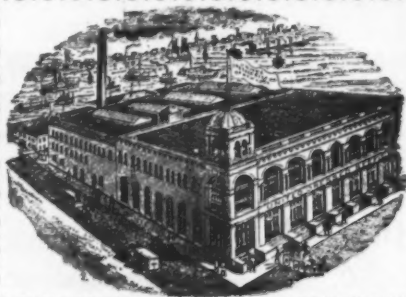
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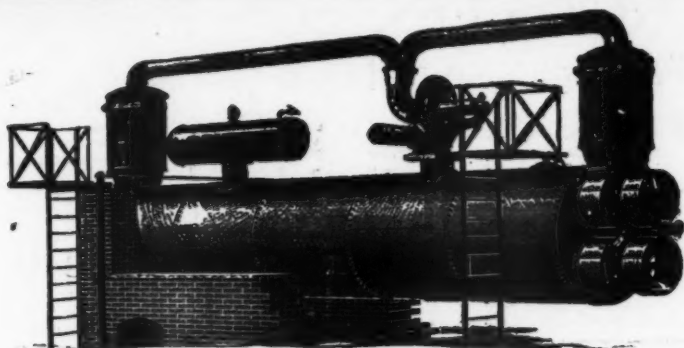
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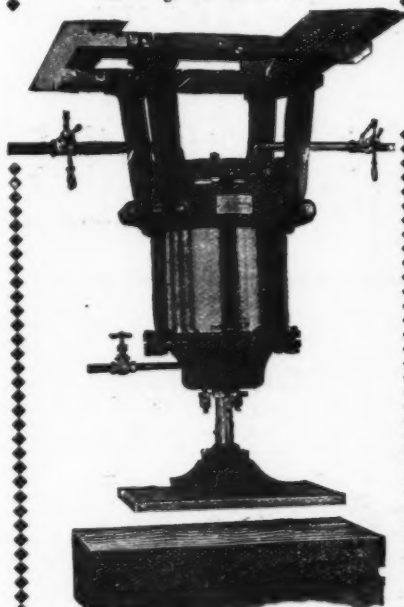
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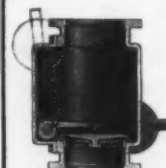
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